OLEUM MAGISTRALE.

1574.

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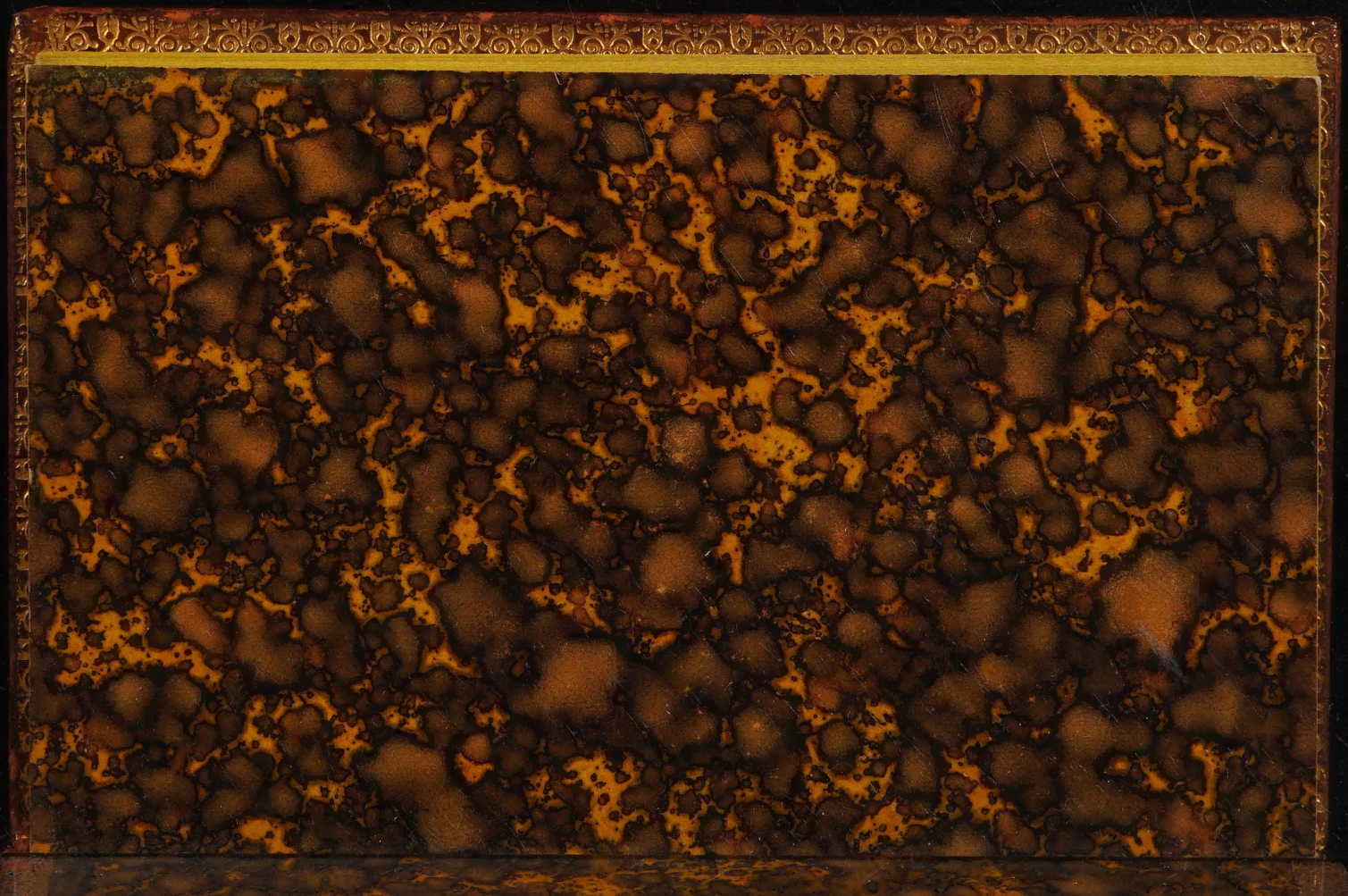

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Oleum magistrale
by George Baker

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S.T.C. 1209

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The Compoſition or

making of the moſte excellent and pre-tious *Oil called Oleum Magiſtrale.*

First published by the commaundement of the King of Spain, vvith the maner hovv to apply it particulerly. The which Dyl cureth these diſseases folowig. That is to say, Woũds Contuſiõs, Hargubuſh ſhot, Cankers, pain of the Raines, Apoſtumes, Hemerhoids, olde Vlcers, pain of the Joints and Gout, and indifferently all maner of diſseases.

Alſo the third book of Galen of curing of pricks and wounds of Sinowes.

A method for curing of vvounds, in the ioynts, and the maner how to place them.

Abreef gathering togither of certain errours which the com[illegible] Chirurgians daply vſe. Very profitable and neceſſary for all Chirurgians & all other which are deſirous to knowe the right method of curing.

Faithfully gathered and tranſlated into Engliſh by George Baker Chirurgian.

1574.

VERO NIHIL VERIVS

¶TO THE RIGHT honourable Edward de Vere Earle of Oxford, Vicount Bulbeck, Lord of Escales and Badlesmere and Lord great Chamberlain of England, his singuler good Lord and maister, George Baker vvisheth helth, long life vvith much increace of vertue & honor.

IT IS NOT vnknowene to any (right honorable) which haue beene but meanly conuersant in good learning, how far the Gretiãs did surmount all the nations of the world in renown of vertue, learning, politique gouernmẽt and noble victoryes. For what nation dooth not reuerẽce their sages? what people dooth not

embrace their studyes? what Cittie dooth not desire their gouernment? what prouince was not subiect to their Empire? yea was not Grecia the Theatre, Spectacle and light of the whole world? were there not in it many famouse Cities whose peple & inhabitãts for ciuilitie, whose lawes for policy, whose edifices for magnificence might seem Angelicall, deuine, and celestiall? as Athens and Thebes. & c.

But none more famouse the the Cittie of Sparta, which by the space of vij.c. yeeres excelled all the Cities of Greci when they moste florished, hot

in renown of glory and equitie of lawes, & whē they were subdued: this one cittie Sparta by defending them selues frō forain inuasion atchiued more honor then whole Græcia did euer win by enlargīg their Empire. For when Philip of Macedonia (in his cōqueſt of thoſe Ilandish Cuntreyes and his ſonne Alexāder after him at the winning of Thebes (were proclamed Emperours of Sea and land, the Spartanes conſented not therto nor would become tributoryes.

What should be the cauſe that this one Citie should leſſe fear the force of Alexander then

all

all other? how became it so in-expugnable? was it so strongly fortified with walles and Bul-warks and warlike munition? not at all. The courage of the Citizens was their onely wall of defence. Did the name of Hercules (whose progenie they were) defend them? nay rather the good counsail of Li cur gus made them invincible? who among other things ex-horted them to indeuer to excell the whole world in renown of vertue and glory of valiant-nes as their proginitour Her-cules did, whiche if they did not: it were but vain to vaunt of their petydegree.

Can

Can it be ſaid that the multitude of Citizẽs made thẽ ſtrõg that when by continuall warre the uumber was greatly diminished and their force much weakened? Surely by concord they were preſerued.

Such is the ſtrength that the obſeruatiõ of good lawes doth bring to common welths, ſuch frutes, kindely braunches (not degenerating from a vertuous ſtock) do yeeld, ſuch commodyties proceed from vertue, and contrary effects from contrary cauſes as may appeer in thoſe ſame Lacedemonians which afterwards by degeneratiõ were brought to the like thraldome

that

that their neighbours were im
beeing at length more asha
med, then proud of their pet
degree, more fearful, thē glad
of their long resistance. Such
alteration folowed the chaūge
of gouernment when no iot of
Licurgus lawes, nor any other
steps of their proginitors ver
tues remained amongst them, but
eche man neglected his othe gre
uen to the common welth, eche
man as he was able most to pre
vail exercised tirany ouer his
owne Citizens, eche mā accoūt
ted that libertie to doo what lik
ked him, to liue riotously and li
centiously, eche man studied to
enrich him self, to fortifye his
owne

owne house and to fether his owne nest. But in the mene time the strẽgth of the cõmon welth decayed and their forrain enemyes increaced, and at length they found by experience how pernitious a thing it is to abrogate good lawes, to chaunge the countenaunce of a wel gouerned state. To race out the memory of their noble progenitors.

Which example (right Honorable) I wish to be marked of all noble families and famouse Cities, that therin they may cõsider that by vertue they are preserued and by degeneration they fall.

Yet doo I not wright these thīgs to your honor by the way of exhortation: but rather as a testimony of that which is alredy apparāt to all men, namely to your honors study carefully to ioyne the commendation of vertue with your nobilitie of blood and linage, whose desire it is (with noble Themistocles) so to aduaunce the glory of your cuntrey (wherby your owne honor is the more excellent) that no barbarous Siriphian may vpbraid your honor as though it depended onely of the nobilitie of your country and family, when as if opportunitie would serue your honor

I dout not would be found in noble attempts and valeant acts nothing inferiour to Themistocles.

In the meane time among infinit tokens: this is one especial signe of your honours heroicall minde, that is in courage, actiuitie and Chiualry, you your self seek to expresse Achilles and other noble personages, so also your honor doth hartely imbrace all suche as excel in any worthy vertue, whether it be to cõmend & adorne her with her semly coulours as Homer. &c or to attend like handmaids on her as Hipocrates or Galen with their needful art of Chi-

rurgiry, neither dooth your ho-
nor suffer them to passe vnre-
warded, as may appeer by the
moste parte of thē which your
honor hath entertaïed into your
seruice as I myself haue had
experiēce since it pleased your
honor to entertain me (though
farre vnworthy) for my pro-
fessiō in the art of Chirurgiry
since the which time I haue ac-
coūted bothe my self and all my
labours whatsoeuer, to be due
vnto your honor. So that if by
continuall study I might hap-
pely inuēt, or by dayly practise
in the art of Chirurgery finde
out any mistery which other be-
fore me had not obtaïed, I was

fully

fully purposed to cõsecrat and dedicate the same vnto your name, not that I am so foolish to think that by any my inuentiõs & labours any thing shold be added to that huge hepe of your heroycal vertues, but partly because (as I haue said) I might transfere them to any other, beeing owing vnto your honor, and partely because the renown of your honours name might obtaine grace for my boldnesse, and bring credit to my labours.

But in the meane time till I shall be able of myne owne knowledge to ad some thing to the perfectiõ of the Art and

open some good rule to the re-
leef of my countreymen: I haue
aduentured to interpret one
small work of the fatherly both
Phisition and Chirurgion
Galen, which I iudged moste
necessary for our time, hauing
ioyned the same with other
treatises, no lesse fruteful then
profitable.

Which woork although it a-
greeth nether with the dignity
of your noble name, nor parad-
uenture is answerable to your
honours oppinion and expecta-
on of me, and (whiche I must
needs confesse) is superfluous
to your honour, who can bothe
read and vnderstand the same

in

in the first tungs wherein the Authors haue written: yet be cause other may be releued ther by, I thought I might bothe easely obtain pardon, and also be bolde to vse your honours patronage in this behalf, seeing the same your honours curtesye and clemencye is vsually extended to all men which doth not vse to esteem such gifts as this according to the value, but accepting willingly the good meaning of the person.

Thus beseeching your honour to take in good parte this testimony of my thankfull hart suche as it is. I beseech

also

also the Immortall God to vp-
holde the renown of your Ho-
nours name in the noble li-
nage of your noble
Progeni-
tors.

Your Honours humble
and obedient Seruant
George Baker.

¶ Octostichon Ioannis Banister Nottinghamiensis medicæ & Chirurgicæ artis professoris in laudem medicinæ.

Miramur crebro medicos molimine claros,
corpora preceptis nostra iuuare suis.
Eccé quót assidué scribũt hinc inde libellos,
in laudes artis docte Galene tuę.
Hanc et maiores, hanc et coluere minores,
hijs confert magna parte, Bakerus opem
Cuius ab ingenio prodit, vigiliq; labore,
vtilis iste liber, dignus & ipse legi.
Hanc artem docuit, vasto qui presidet orbi,
sæpius hanc laudat filius ipse dei.
Hæc visum cæcis, mutis parat ista loquelam
hac audit surdus, claudus et hac graditur.
Hac redit in vitam, vitali lumine cassus,
viuere qua vidi, qui moriturus erat.
huic ergo faueãt, iunctis vmbonib⁹ omnes
et simul huic himnos voce stiloq; ferant.

C. Tetrastichon

¶ *Tetrastichon eiusdem in librum Bakeri.*

¶ Mistica magnoperé quicunq; Chirurgica captas
huc debes posita sæpe venire mora.
Hac studij fructus: doctissima multa videbis
abdita quæ longo delituere die.
At nunc sic lucent, vt si laudare pararem,
in mare tunc videar, fūdere ineptus aquas
Ergo Bakere tuum superabit sidera nomen,
atq; aliqua semper parte superstes eris.

Gulielmi Clowei, Chirurgi Londonensis carmen encomiastichon ad suum studiosum Georgium Bakerum.

Laudibus egregiis efferri pulchra solebant,
nec præclara, sua laude carere decet.
Quantos idcirco poscat Bakerus honores,
hoc opere exacto, dicito musa mihi.
Te tua sedulitas transfert ad laudis honorē,
Et tua te virtus inclyta ad astra vehit.
Tu magni Hippocratis reseras tu tecte Ga-
A tantis ad nos nobile ducis opus. (leni
Anglia

Anglia, quas fraudes tibi nunc ſmalkaldia
Bakeri clarum ſi latuiſſet opus. (ferret
Ergo quiſquis Apollinias ſectabitur artes,
Bakerum celebret, nocte dieque meum.

GOd cauſe of prayſe you do deſerue,
E euerlly to ſet forth:
O Olde workes of Fathers wiſe and graue,
R repoꝛt doth ſhowe is troth.
G Giue forth the ſame with ſpẽdynes,
E encline your whole indeuer:
B Beholde you not what praiſe it is,
A a man to liue foꝛ euer.
K Knowing that ſo the wiſe do wright,
E earth though they truely be:
R Reuiue again by Bookes in ſight,
who ſo wil read may ſée.

℔ *William Clowes*
Chirurgian.

To the Reader.

THere are two instru-ments aswel in Surgery as in all other Arts whereby a man is directed to the scope or purpose which he intendeth, namely reason and experience.

Reason is occuppyed about method, and method as Galen in the first book De methode medendi teacheth, is a contrary thing to experience rashely made and at aduenture, and procædeth a sure way taking iudications of the complexion of the body, of the nature of the desea sed parte, of the causes and differences of the diseases and so orderly passeth frō iudication to iudication applying apt remedyes such as certain experience hath taught to haue vertue correspondent to such purpose as learned method prescribeth, til at lēgth helth (which is the scope and end of the art) be obtained.

By this discription of method: ye may see plainly and distinctly the vse and necessitie bothe of reason and experience, but hær must you vnderstand by reason such learned iudgement as procedeth by discretion and certain knowledge of the

iudications aboue mentioned, and afterwards maketh apt choise of experiments.

Experience also wherof Galen speaketh is a thing of more perfection then the rude obseruations of vndiscrete practisers of our time, but if they would read Galen his second book, De simplicium medicamentorium facultatibus. cap. x. they should learn better what appertained to experience how they try and examin their medicins and to iudge truely of their vertues. And reason applyed to true method is the cause of certainties in Phisick or Chirurgiry, so on the other parte when it is vsed at randon without discretion and not deriued from true iudication but as fantasies do fæd the idle brain, it is a thing (as Galen witnesseth) ful of great daunger. And therfore he wished the vnlearned practisers of his time rather to vse the experience which they knew warely, then to busy them selues with deuising euery man a method after his owne way, which thing passed their capacitie.

Such was the method of Thessalus before Galens time, and such is the method of Paracelsus in our time, but what

peri

peril did insue of ỹ rash method of Thessalus: is by Galen in sundry places declared and how great harme hath bēene don and dayly is committed by the Paracelsistes both learned Erastus and Desenius with others do witnesse by their writings and dayly experience it self teacheth.

And although the common practizers do by their experience hele many diseases: yet as Galen saith in the same first Book of his method they thē selues must nedes confesse that the ende of their labour dependeth vpon the pleasure of fortune. For sithens experiēce is but the obseruation or remembrance of the successe had in particuler things as Galen him self defineth it, and that neither art nor science consisteth in particularities: it must nedes folow ỹ naked experience maketh no art. And then for asmuch as those which be healed are healed either by art or by chaunce, then it must nedes folowe that those which cure by experience without method: do heal by chaūce and not by art, and therfore are they wel termed of Galen to await the pleasure of Fortune.

Thus maist thou louing Reader per-

ceine what great difference there is betwixt him that cureth artificially obseruing the learned method and order: and the vnskilful practizer which after some fantastical deuise bred in the braine of the vnlearned or by vndiscrete experyence procedeth to the same.

So far doth the one of these differ frō the other, as light from darknes, knowledge from ignoraunce, order from confusion, and to conclude: certaintie from vncertaintie or blinde chaunce. Now let the sick man be iudge, whether is for him the more safetie tobe heled orderly, artificially and surely: or to depēd vpon the hasard of blinde Fortune, happy or not happy, at aduenture whether yea or nay. But if ye beleaue Hipocrates. Agere fœliciter est agere prudenter et agere infœliciter est agere imprudenter, to be happy is to be skilful, and to deale vnluckely is to deale vnskilfully. Therfore haue many obseruations of the dayly practises of many men perceiuing yea almoste dayly great errours committed in many things concerning mine art of Chirurgery for lack of true method, and that moste of all in the wounds of ioints and Sinewes or Sinewy, or musculous

places

places whiche require peculter & distinct method & order of cure from the cõmon wounds of other fleshly places, and the same beeing more painful, and for the greatnes of the accidents which followe them beeing of far more daunger do require therefore the greater care & more artificiall handling then any other.

I haue therfore for lowe I bere to my facultie, which I wish void of infamy, and for the harty desire I bere to the profit of such as be hurt and diseased, indeuoured to set forth some thing in our english tung, as those which are willing to learn: might therby be instructed and directed to the true method and trade of curing the said wounds of Synowes. &c.

And as Aristotle requireth in Philosophy: the same I think also in Chirurgery moste necessary. Vt exempla sunt non chærilia sed homerica, that is, not to followe the practise of bunglers or the vnskilful sort, but to learne at the best learned.

Then for asmuch as Galen by the Iudgement of the learned of all nations hath excelled all other that haue writen in Phisick but cheefely in his method: I thought good to translate into our natiue

tung

tung, his third Booke of the compoſition of medicines accordig to places, wherin bothe learned & abundantly he teacheth the curing of theſe wounds whiche my labour taking for the furtherance of ſuch as be willing to learne to doo wel, if it be on thy parte (moſte louing Reader) well accepted: I haue thē hēerin my deſire ſatisfied. For the wilful ignorant I leaue to themſelues.

And thus beſeeching God to bleſſe thee handy worke of ſuche as faithfully and charitably deale in the affaires of ỹ ſick and diſeaſed: I reſt to trouble thee any longer from the reading bothe of thee compoſition of the moſte prætious Oil called Oleum Magiſtrale: and alſo of Galen him ſelf.

From my houſe in London the xv. of Marche 1574.

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The Preface to the Book.

IN the Realme of Spain there inhabyted a people called in the Spanish tung Moriscus, of the which nation this Dyl was first practised, vnknowen to the Spaniards: which afterwards came to their knowledge and vnderstãding by the baptised Affricans, of the which nation there are a great number in Granado and Arogan, and as yet they folow the orders of the Turks, bothe in their meats, apparel and language, and haue no affinitie with the Spaniards, but only that they be baptized and become Christiãs. And although they be not as yet growen so suttle & crafty as ỹ said Spaniards: yet neuertheleſſe it hath bẽne wel proued and sẽn by experience that they haue had more knowledge then the said Spaniards, both in the seccets of nature, and also in the properties of herbs and generally in the art of curing.

In this said nation, there was one named Aparice, the which about the yẽre of

of our Lord, 1566. did take his dwelling place at Madrid a town situated in Castille la neufeue, 12 legues from Toleta, at the which place the court is most commonly kept: where he did think best to be for his profit, and there did begin to practise the art of Chirurgery and to cure Wounds, Contusions, Hargubush shot, Canckers, pain of ỹ Rains, Apostumes, Hemorhoids, olde Vlcers, pain of the gout, and indifferently all maner of diseases, so that within short time he did such cures worthy of praise that the people (hauing intelligence of his meruelous experience) resorted vnto him three score miles about, to the end that by his help they might receiue their helth. And after that he had healed them: he delt so fauourably with them, that moste commonly he took lesse then they did offer vnto him, and healed them in viij. dayes which the Chirurgians of the Townes could not do in iij. weeks.

In so much that he was esteemed of all men, aswel for the excellency of his art: as also for his great curtesy which he shewed vnto them.

Yet neuertheles as we se that science and vertue is neuer peaceable (although

that the common people were wel certified of his labour and seruice) yet the M. Chirurgians of the town (feling their perticuler profit and authoritie to decay by this aforesaid Aparice) began to be at great strife with him, and sūmoned him to appear before the Alcaldes, which are the Iudges of the aforesaid town, saying that he did them great iniury & wrong in medling with the art of the which he had no knowledge, which art did pertain onely to them beeing sworn to that faculti e, and that they would bring in good proof in the common welth, that hee did more harme then good. So that their desire was to haue him imprisoned, to the intēt that if he should fear any thing in the meane time, to absent him self, and also laying many haynous crymes against him. The Iudges could do no lesse then commit him to prison.

Upon whose imprisonment: certain gentlemē and others (which hauing by his meanes receiued their helth of great hurts and diseases, and regarding the profit of the common welth, and also seeing the great wrong which the said Chirurgians vsed against the said Aparice, beeing so honest and vpright in his dea-

ling, concerning his art, & that nothing which was laid against him could be approued: thought among them selues that he deserued a better reward then he receiued at their hands.

Wherupon they made with one consent a Supplication in his behalf for the bayling of him out of prison, the which (by reason of his long being sick in prison) they obtained upon that condition that hee should medle no more with any cures, until suche time as he were authorised.

Yet neuertheless many diseased persons being afflicted with diuers greefs, would not abstain from him, but resorted unto him dayly, the which he would not by any meanes medle with for because of his great charge that he had to the contrary, yet not withstanding the importaunce of the people was so great: that he was constrayned secretly to minister unto them.

The which at length was disclosed unto the Chirurgians of the town, and immediatly after they made their complaint to the aforesaid Iudges and declared unto them that the said Aparice had don contrary to ỹ order ỹ was made wher-

wherupon he was committed to prison again. which caused that the whole assembly of the town bothe Gentlemen, Burgesses & merchants (in his behalf) complained to the Judges, in so muche that in th'end it came to the kings eare, which beeing a wise prince and desiring the profit of his common welth: was desirous to knowe the aforesaid Prisoner, and the true & right cause in all things.

And when he vnderstood the iust cause and that whiche the said Aparice did, was by the vertue of a simple Oyl: he was desirous to knowe the composition of it. The which the said Aparice (what for the greef of his wrongful imprisonment and the vncurteous dealing of the Chirurgians) refused to declare, saying that it was the meanes wherby he did get his liuing, so that if it were commonly knowen: it would be an occasion that he should be no more sought vnto.

When the King perceiued that hee could not obtain it: he offred vnto him (in consideratiõ that he should shew the receipt) a thousand Duckets, which the said Aparice refused, saying that he did holde him self better contēt with his science then he could with golde & Siluer.

So that immediatly folowing the said Aparice (bæing very sore hãdled w̃ his foresaid sicknes, and partly for the græff that he took of his wrongfull imprisonment) ended his life, for the which many noble personages did much lament, thinking that with his dead carkas: this noble treasure should haue bæn buryed, and also the king him self was very sore græued for the losse of suche a rare and precious science.

Neuertheless the said Aparice hauing maried a Spanish woman (by the which he had certain children) declared the secret of this pretious Dyl vnto her as shalbe shewed hær after.

Immediatly after the death of the said Aparice, the king bæing very sory because he could not get the knowledge of such a science: made a diligent serch to knowe if their were any of his frænds which had this secret medicine, and also to knowe whether his wife had it, to the which they all answered that there was none other that euer had the knowledge therof but onely he him self, and that he kept it from his owne wife, for fear lest she should (bæing a woman) disclose it and make it common although she dres-

sed

sted patients in her husbands absence, and also whilest he was prisoner.

At his last imprisonment, he feeling him self not like to liue because of his disease, and cõsidering that he should leue his wife and Children but in a wofull state: discouered this secret vnto her, and did leaue it vnto her for a pretious treasure and there withall gaue her a great charge that she should not disclose it to any man, what soeuer should be offred vnto her for it.

But as in the end all things come to light, she (for to get her owne lyuing and her poor Childrens) began to entermedle for to cure secretly with the said Oyl and solde it vnto them whiche stood in need of it, saying that it was of ỹ same Oyl that her husband had made.

Not wtstanding ỹ people (perceiued that it lasted very long & that it could not be chosen but that she must haue the receit) offred vnto her for the composition therof, fiue hundred duckets, but she answered that she had it not, and said if she had it: she would rather dye then declare it.

For the cause of the which sharp answere: she was expressly inhibited from curing with the said Oil, neither to sel it

for

for any maner price. By ỹ which meanes (what with the councell of her frendes and necessitie constrayning her) she offred to declare the the secret, in consideration that she might haue the thousād Duckets, but in th'end she was constrained to take fiue hundred Duckes, whereunto the King graunted in the presence of certain Phisitions and Chirurgians which were appointed, vnto whome she declared the secret and shewed by experience the composition and the manner how to make it.

And they to proue whether it were the same or no: applyed it to many diseased persons, and it was found of the same vertue and effect of that that her husbād had made. And then was named by the Phisitions and Chirurgians the Oyl Magistrale, esteeming it to be the best and moste pretious among all others.

So that when they had iustly approued that it was the very same secret that her husband left vnto her: they deliuered vnto her the fiue hundred Duckets which the King promised vnto her.

Then by the commandement of the King: the Phisitions and Chirurgians

of

of the Town had the perfit knowledge of it, in such sort, that at this present day almoste all the whole Realme of Spain vseth none other medicines, what maner of hurt or wound so euer it bee, whiche is a moste excellent and approued Mitigatiue or appeaser of pain, and is a very good secret necessary tobe knowen in a common welth.

And as for my parte: I would it were aswell knowen and experimented in this Realme as it is there. Therfore for the good wil and affection the whiche I bere towardes my countrey (to the which I am bound to serue to the vttermoste of my power) I thought good to write this secret and to bring it to light, although I knowe that there be some which wil not be wel pleased herwith, and paraduenture wil demaund of me the experience of it, for the whiche I do not force seing that I haue the trueth on my side, and that it is not vnknowen to a great number (which haue trauelled in the Realme of Spain) the notable and singuler vertues of this Dyle, the which they do dayly sel to all other Nations, and I my self hauing seene the notable vertues therof approued vpon

on diuers of our owne nation, at the hands bothe of Merchants and Marriners which brought the said Dyle from thence.

And now chauncing with the Copy of the making of the said Dyle, and beeing so wel assured, that it is the right and perfet order, and for the which I would answere: I thought it my dutie to disclose such a noble secret, for the profitt of so many as I knowe shall receiue ayd therby, rather then to please some particuler persons.

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The composition of the Oyle called Oleum Magistrale inuented by one named Aparice.

FIrst you shall take a quarte of the best and oldest white wine ẏ may be gotten, Oil Olif of the oldest iij. pound then put therto these floures & herbs folowing, to wit. The floures and leaues of Hipericon half a ℔. Cardus benedictus, a quarter of a ℔. Valerian a quarter of a ℔. of the least Sage a quarter of a ℔. of euery one of these you shall take the leaues & flowers if it be possible. Then let all these steep xxiiij. houres in the aforesaid wine and Oile, the next day boile them in a nealed pot or in a copper vessel, vpon a soft fire vntil such time as the wine be al consumed, alwaies stirring it with a Spattle.

After you haue thus doon: take it from the fire and strain it, and to the strayning: put a ℔. and a half of good Venice Turpentine, then boile it again vpon a soft fire the space of a quarter of an houre, then ad therto Olibanum v. vnces, Mirrah iij. vnces. Sanguis draconis. one

Banister says this proportion is false vid Antidot: Banist: pag 120 for Lt Clerk Surgery p 366

vnce, and so let it boil til the Incēce and the Mirrah be dissolued, then take it off and let it stand til it be colde, then put it into a glasse Bottle and set it viij. or x. dayes in the Sun and kæp it to your vse.

The maner to apply the saide Oyl according to the qualities of the vvounds or diseases, dooth consist in these vi. thinges folowing.

¶ To the patient, to the preparatife, to the wound, or disease, to the plaister: and to the diseased parte.

FIrst the hurted and afflicted partie must vse this Regiment folowing. that is to say, to kæp no straight diet, neither in eating nor drinking for fear of weakning the body and hindering of his helth. So that he may eat and drink, as he was accustomed to do before he was hurt. As for example, he may eat to his dinner new laid Eggs, Mutton, wilde foule of the woods, principally when they haue bled, and likewise at night ye may roste any of these, and if he were accustomed to eat grose meates in his helth, as Porke, Onions, Garlick and

and such like, he néd not to forbere them but to vse them according as his apetite wil serue him and also to drinck wines, if he haue vsed them before he was hurt.

Yet neuertheles if he be a body filled with humours, and giuen to a Feuer or any other inconuenience: he must vse his meats and drincks with discretion, and if he drinck any wine it must be delayed with water. Notwithstanding Aparice did neuer forbid any kindes of meats to his patients which they were accustomed to vse in their helth.

Secondly, if the wound be great: the patient ought to kéep his bed, if he cannot kéep his bed: yet at the least he must kéep his Chamber without taking any ayre which might anoy him.

Thirdly, hee must kéep an order in his lying, that is to say, he may not alwaies lye on one side: but oftē turn from one side to an other, aswel vpon the wunded part as otherwise, and espetially an houre before he be dressed, to the end that the humours may discend to the gréef, which ought to be vsed in wounds aswel with cuts as with pricks as shalbe said in his proper place.

Fourthly, he must indure the Oil as

hot as euer it can be possible, for it is the nature of the Dile tobe applyed seething hot, for the hotter he is applyed: the stronger he is in operation. It is needful also that he abstain from the company of women for because ỹ it would bring great inconueniences vnto him, and not for the time of his healing: but also xx. dayes after, and principally if the wound were great.

¶A Preparatif.

TO prepare the wound before the applying of the Dil, you shall take good white wine and boil it with one handfull of Encence, (which is onely to comfort) with the which you shall wash the woũd as hot as the Patient can suffer, bothe within and without, then wipe it very wel with a clene linen cloth before that you apply the Dyl, which shalbe shewed hærafter, the occasion and the time how to apply it; and when the afore said washing shall not be vsed.

¶Of the Oyle.

THe said Dil, the more older it is: the better it is and of the greater effect. And you shall remember (as before hath bæn

béen said) to apply it as hot as may be, for by this meanes he shal the finelier perce and heale the wound the sooner.

The time of dressing of the wound.

IT is necessarye that if the wound come by any bitings or brosings: that he be dressed twise a day, and likewise to all other as shalbe said hæraftеr.

That is to say, in winter at viij. of the clock in the morning, and at thrée of the clock at night. And in Summer at ix. of the clock in the morning, and at iiij. at night, because they be the moste cõuenient houres. But if they be green woũds: after the first dressing you shall not néed to chaunge it again vntil the next day.

¶ The differences of diseases.

THe wounds & diseases doo differ, for some are olde & some are new, some in one parte and some in an other, as in the hed, armes or legs, and other places, for the which the wounds doo differ, as shalbe shewed hæraftеr of euery one particulerly, and also the maner & vsage to applye the said Oile according to the maner and græf of the diseased parte.

The

¶ The vse of the Implaister that is tobe applyed with the Oyle vpon the diseased parte.

First for wounds of the hed, you shall shaue away the heare .y. or .iij. fingers breadth round about the wound. And then stay the blod with lint or tow beeing dipt in the said Oyle, with the which you shall fil the wound, and vpon that apply a linnen cloth .y. or three double, which shall couer all the place, (as far as the here hath been shauen away) beeing steped in the prepared wine before mentioned, and afterwards wrung out then role it vp. This is it that ought tobe applyed at the first dressing. Also this is tobe vnderstanded, that at ỹ first dressing: the prepared wine ought not to bee vsed for feare of causing the flux of blod.

Also you shal note that if the wound be very great, or in a daungerous place, by the which meanes there might ensue a flux of blod: you shall dresse it but once a day at the first and second dressing, and from that time forward, at euery dressing you shall wash the wound with the prepared Wine aforesaid bothe within and without, thē wipe it very clene with

a

a fine linnen cloth that the wound may be made clene within and without, for it is very needful.

Then afterwarde you shall fill the wound with Oyle and couer it with lint steeped in the same, and vpon that again apply a linnē cloth y or iij. double round about beeing dipt in the said said Oyle. And then vpon that again lay an other cloth moistened in the said Wine and wrung as aforesaid.

This is the particuler order of all maner of wounds and must be vsed til such time as you perceiue the wound is vpon healing, and then you shall heale it vp with this Vnguent folowing.

¶The manner to make the Vnguent and how it ought tobe vsed.

TAke of the said Oile Magistrale, Venis Turpentine and new Wax, of eche like quantitie, set it on the fire in a little pan, allwaies stirring it the space of a quarter of an houre. Then take it from the fire and let it cool, and whē it is colde: put it in a box and keep it to your vse. And when you shall haue occasion to vse it: it wil serue bothe for the Vnguent, and the Implaister. You shall apply the Vnguent

Unguent vpon Lint and lay it to the græf, and afterwards a little dry Lint vpon that, and then applye vpon that again an Implaister made with the forsaid Unguent.

¶Heer foloweth the particuler orders how to apply this Oile Magistrale in euery disease

For wounds of the head, you must haue a good consideration whether it were don with stone, staffe or fall, or such other like accidents which are commonly called contusions. So that if the woūd be healed vp, and that there be ingendered any Apostume or accidents (which may chaunce by contusion or bruising of ỹ vessels or breking of the bones) it would be a great offence to the brain.

Wherfore to auoide such inconueniences, you shall order it in this sort, that is, you wall shaue the heare of the place round about it, and then wash it very wel with the said Wine, then wipe it very clene, and anoint it round about with the said Oile, and lay round about it linnen clothes steeped in the said Oile, and vpon that again other linnē clothes steeped in the said wine, which shalbe

vsed

vsed for the space of v. or vi. dayes or according to the græf of the place.

For vvounds of the legges.

IF the wound be in any of the legs, and the muscles or sinewye partes, beeing cut ouerthwart: it must be stiched according to the bignes of the woũd, or if therebe any dislocatiõ of ẏ bone: you shal place him in his due order after the best maner. Then you shall wash the wound bothe within and without with the said wine, & if you fear any accidents whiche might happen by th'offence of the woũd: you shal wash the whole member wt̃ the said wine. As if it be in ẏ arme, from the shoulder to the fingers ends, & if it be in the thigh: down to the ends of the toes. Afterwards anoint the whole member with the said Dile & lay round about it a linnẽ cloth stæped in ẏ said Dil, & vpon ẏ another double cloth beeing stæped in ẏ aforsaid wine & wrung. And thẽ role it in such sort ẏ it be neither to straight nor to slack, & as forẏ rest of ẏ cure: you shall finish it in such order as hath bẽn shewed before in the woũds of ẏ hed, but if it chaũce that the wound be very great and that there be lose bones which must be had out: you shall apply a tent in the

lower parte of the wound, for feare leſt the wound ſhould ſhut vp to ſoon, and by that meanes might fall to ſome inconuenience. Therfore you ſhall kæp in the tent til ſuch time, as you haue taken out all ſuch things as is againſt nature.

¶Of wounds made with Harguebush and thruſts with Swoords, Pikes, and ſuch other like.

FIrſt it is neceſſary to ſtay the flux of blod as before hath bæne ſaid in wounds of the hed, then waſh the woũd with the forſaid wine and wipe it verry clene. And if it fortune that the woũd perce through the member: you ſhall tent bothe ſides of the wound, according to the length therof, to the end that you may purge the wound of Contuſion or bruſed blod, which might remain in it ſo to be dreſt twiſe a day. And you ſhall dreſſe bothe ſides of the wound, as before hath bæn ſaid, bothe in the waſhing and anointing. And if it be ſo that the wound perce through ẏ body: you ſhall tye ẏ tent with a thræd leſt it ſhould ſlip into the body and ſo anoy the Patient. And alſo day by day as occaſion ſhall ſerue to ſhorten the Tent.

Of

Of swellings and Apostumations.

IN what part of the body soeuer ther chaunce any Apostume or swelling whether that it wil come to matter or resolue: you shall bathe the greeued place with the aforesaid wine being warmed and lay theron linnen clothes (beeing steped in the said wine and wrong) a good breadth round about the place, as before hath been said. And if you see it resolue: apply the layd Dile and wine vntil such time as it be whole. And if it come to suppuration: you shall vse it as before hath been taught.

¶For the Hemerhoids.

YOu shall wash them with the fore said wine, and then apply your Dil with linnen clothes, as afore said and vpon that your prepared Wine.

For colde Gouts.

FIrst you shall anoint all the whole greeued place with the said Dil, then apply linnen clothes vpon that, beeing steped in scalding water, and wrung very hard. This don three or foure times: shall cease the pain.

For

The composition

¶For Cankers.

IF the Canker be not opened: the washing with the said Wine, and the pledgets steped in the said Oil and applyed will cause him to opē, and when he is opened, you shall prosecute the cure as afore hath bēn said.

For pain in the Raines.

YOu shall anoint the Raines very wel with the said Oil from the ridge of the back to the belly, then vpon that apply a linnen cloth bēing steped in seething water and wrung hard as before hath bēn said, & vpon that again great pledgets of Towe, and you shall wrap his legges very warme with hot clothes and let him lye down vpon his bed and couer him warme, then wil he begin to swete, which sweate wilbe an occasion of his helth.

¶For olde Vlcers.

YOu shall first cut the lips of the Vlcer with a very sharp Razur, then wash it very wel with the foresaid wine: and so finish the rest of the cure as before hath bēn said.

Finis.

¶ Galenes third Book of the composition of medicens.

Alen (the father and light of Phisick) seeing the great abuse whiche was in his time in the curing of wounds and hurts of Nerues or Sinewes: thought it necessary (in this his third Book of the composition of medicens) generally to intreate and write the method or maner of curing wounds in ye Nerues or Sinewye partes, which cure before Galenes time was much abused, and many patients suffered bothe terrible torments with losse of their limmes and also greeuous conuolsions and painful cramps, not without daũgerous feuers and great putrifaction, hastening vntimely death.

So that there was none that had the perfect cure therof, for at the beginning: they vsed conglutinatiue and knitting medicins, which they ought not to haue doon. And if there chaunced any inflamation: then they fomented the afflicted place with hot water, and applyed Cataplasmus

The errors which haue been vsed before Galens time.

plaſmus of whete meale, boyled with Hedrælæum, that is to ſay Oil and water boyled togither, in the which was a great erroꝛ and contrary to all true method, foꝛ in ſo doing: the diſeaſed parte quickly coꝛrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reaſon of vnnatural heat and toꝛ much moiſture, which are the onely andꝛ cheefeſt cauſes of putrifaction.

Hot and moiſt ingẽdꝛeth putrifaction and coꝛruption.

Neuertheleſſe it doth not followe that at all times dꝛying & cooling things ought tobe vſed, becauſe that the colde is an enemy to the Sinewes, as Hippocrates teſtifieth, wheꝛfoꝛe there muſt be vſed dꝛying things tempered with moderate heat, oꝛ at the leaſt moꝛe declyning to heat then to colde, which ought tobe of a ſuttle and percing ſubſtance, foꝛ heate alone doth not ingender putrifaction, except it be mixt with abũdant moiſture.

Hip. lib. 5 Aphoriſ 20.

And after theſe things bæing well conſidered: there muſt be diligent regarde whether the Sinew be vncouered oꝛ not, foꝛ if the ſinew be vncouered: the medicen ought not to be ſo ſtrong, foꝛ in ſuch a caſe, gentle and milde medicens are moſt mæt where the Sinew is bare otherwiſe it will bꝛing moſte perrillous accidents.

Method foꝛ the cure of Nerues.

Theſe

These medicens that are hær rehersed are of a thin suttle substance or nature, as Succus cerenæus, Succus medicus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphorbium of the West, and the iuce of Tithimales. Of minerals or medicens which are found in the Earth, some be very suttle as Aphronitrũ id est Nitri spuma, the frothy parte of Nitrum, which easely wil dissolue or be melted in water. Like wise these are suttle, Nitrum beronicum and Asia Petra, the floure of which among all earthly medicens is the most suttle. Of metalls Lorpin and Sulphur be both suttle and hot. After these Misy, verdigrece and Chalcitis a meralls of Lime, the which be very hot and somewhat astringaunt.

The qualities and faculties of Simples, which must be vsed in these medicens.

Therfore in the compounding of suche suttle medicaments: we commonly burn or at the least wash and such like to mitigate the fiercenes of their corosiue & fretting nature as Chalcitis. And next to this are placed Spodium, Pompholix, Psoicum & Chrisocolla, medicens of suttle substance, without any smarting heate. And of the like qualities are Succus laurinus and Cedrinus, that is to say the iuce of Bayes and Cedre. Neuertheles

theleſſe the Bay is not ſo ſuttle as the Cedre. And of the like qualities and kinders is the licour or water of Lixiuii whiche the Greeks call Stacta, and yet Dile of Cedron is of a greater and more excellent vertue, although that the ſaid Lixiuii be made of ſuttle things moſte finely and artificially burnt.

The compoſition of this ſaid Lixiuii.

Is of a wilde Figge tree, whiche the Greeks call Erineón, and of Tithimales burnt. The beſt of ỹ ſaid Tithimales is ỹ which the Greeks call Characias, which is the male & the greateſt mouer. The Corne which the Greeks call Sitera that is to ſay Whete, and Eruus or Orobus is the moſte ſuttleleſt, conſidering that they haue no great facultie to heate.

You ſhall underſtand that the moſte parte of Simples whiche are ſuttle and fine are hot. And thoſe which are of grocer ſubſtãce, colde, the reaſon is euident, for the heate is ſuttle and light, and the colde: thick and heauy, and both bothe repreſſe and binde togithers.

Yet for all that ſome colde Simples haue a ſharp qualitie with ſuttle ſubſtance, yet in operation it is coling, as

Venagre

Cold is an agent qualitie aswel as heate.

Vinagre, for among all the Simples it is moste suttlest.

Therfore it is necessary to haue good knowledge in the nature and qualitye of simples, wherof medicens haue their beeing. For without the knowledge ther of: it is not possible to doo any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of Sinewes worthy commendation. It sufficeth not to haue great store of Receipts, except ye knowe the particuler nature of euery simple. And with hauing knowledge: he shalbe able to frame his composition him self, according as the nature of the greef shall require.

Method for the knowe-ledge and facultie of Simples and how they must be vsed.

The parfit knowelege of Simples is in three thinges, that is to say, of plants, of metalles, and of liuing things, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twise: but you must marke and beholde them often, as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination. For by this beholding: you shall knowe in what time it is best to gather them, if they be not gathered in their due time: the heat of the Sun will burne and take away their vertue. And also the place where they must be kept ought tobe temperate in heat & moisture, for feare of chaūging

Euery thig in his time

All things are kept in their place out of the which as soon as it is remoued it is ꝑ more subiect tobe corrupted.

their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge therof it is not poſſible for a Chirurgian to haue the true vnderſtanding and method to compound medicens: nor to goeuerne well the curation of diſeaſes.

So then it is neceſſary to knowe the nature and facultye of Simples whiche is amply ſhewed in many good Bookes and eſpecially by Galen in his Booke of Simples.

The hiſtory for an example of the cõtuſiõ of ioints.

I finde a certain hiſtory in the foreſaid Author the which I think may well and fitly be reherſed in this place, to make this more plain to ỹ reader. Upon a certain time there was brought to Galen a childe, hauing a cõtuſiõ or bruſe vpon the firſt ioynte of his middle finger in ſuch ſort ỹ the whole ioint began to putrifye & corrupt, thẽ Galen applyed to the putrified parte a Cataplaſme or Pultiſe, made with Barly mele & wax, & fomẽted it with the Lixiuii roũd about the afflicted place, but where there was greefe and pain: he made fomẽtation with hote Oyle, and then after the moiſture was drawen out, by the applying of dry wull he vſed a medicine made with Oil, wax and Euphorbium, by the which meanes

hee

he preserued the ioynt. The like he did to an other which came to him in winter which had great colde with pain in his knee continually, the which he cured in like maner with Oile and Euphorbium, for the Sinewes and tendones do receiue all one curation, and the accidents that chaunceth to the one: chaunceth to th'other. For the names of such passions or greefs it is no matter, for because it is not the names that do either good or harme. But it is the facultie of the medicins which doth all. Let vs return to the cure.

The tendones are dryer then the sinewes

Afterwards the said Childes finger began to putrifie more and more, and he began to feel pain and greef vpwarde in the whole places. Then Galen in the place of Barly mele: ỳ tenth day, did vse the mele of Orobus wᵗ the said Lixiuii, or Stacta wherewith the Patient began to amend, and within iy. dayes was eased of his pain, sauing that there remained in ỳ bruised place, a certain Neruous or knotty substance muche like vnto a great tendone ỳ which was redy to fall, & after bæing half rottē: fel all togithers, which did makē many think, seeing this knotty substance: that the Sinew had

Stacte was made of stilled wild Fig leaues

béen altogithers rotten, which was for lack of the knoweledge of their Anothomy, and for lack of that knowledge they did not consider how the Tendones or Cordes are couered with the said Nerues, Membrana as defensatiues, not only throughout the inside of the hād: but frō thence go in order to all the fingers.

The tendones and their situation.

Then after that Galene had taken away that which was putrified from the said brooſe: the corde was very sound and clene, & then he vsed Trosis dissolued in Sapa, & applyed it in ẏ foresaid Neruous parte, & made particuler vnction again and in like maner vsed the Pultis, and the anointing with Euphorbium as afore said. And when he had thus doon: the fourth day, did think with him self what medicin that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflamatiō or distēperance: it were best to apply skinning things, but if there were any inflamation: then he thought best to vse moderate drying things without Cicatrising or skinning.

And when he did sée there was inflamation: he vsed the medicament that is called the gréen Plaister of Epigoni, which the Gréeks call Isis. The which

Emplaister

Emplaister you shall finde in his second book of composition of medicins in generall, then afterwards for to finish the cure: he used an other medicine composed as foloweth.

Rec. of war, drachmas 150. Tereben thinæ, drachm. 200, Seui vitulini, drachmas. 50. Galbani, drachmas 24. Manne thuris, drachmas 24. Salis amoniaci, drachmas 12. Aeris vsti, drachmas 12. Aloes, drachmas. 12. Squame æris, drachmas 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachmas 24. Alum plũ, drachmas 8, Chalchitis drachmas. 8. Miseos, draehmas 8. Apopenex, drachmas 8. Erui, drachmas 6. Ammoniaci, drachmas. 6. Mineii rubi, drachmas 6. Aceti, drachmas, 3. Olei hemi. 2. consequently when Galene had thus used it: thẽ he came to sicatrisatises and for the outwarde parte he applyed Euphorbium mingled with War & Rosin in forme of an Emplaister.

The compoſition Method for the curation of the wounds of Nerues or Sinewes and of what facultie the medicins which muſt be applyed ought tobe.

GAlen in his method of woũds. of Nerues, did vſe Liquid medicins and ſometime Emplaiſters. And without the wound about the place, hee applyed very ſoft Wul with hot Oile. Sometimes alſo he vſed Oil with a little Vinagre.

Vinagre is an enemy to ſinewes.

But in ſuch ſort that the colde vertue of the Vinagre was without offence, neuertheleſſe the ſuttlenes or perſing vertue did remain, and two or thræe times a day did vnbinde the woũd to ſee if the medicine did make any fretting in the Vlcer or ſore. And if it cauſed any greef or pain: then he fomented it with Oil as hot as the patient could indure.

All colde things are contrary to the Nerues

For if it be but warme: it wil do more hurt then good, and much worſe if it bee colde, for the colde doth ſtop and hinder out breathing of the member. But the heate doth reſolue and make thinner. &c

As for the vſe of water: it muſt bee in ſuch

such sort vsed that at no time in the curation it touch ỹ Vlcer. Therfore when it doth chaũce ỹ there remaineth any clut tered or congeled blod tobe taken away out of the wound: it must be don w̃ Oil.

And for an example: Galen reciteth an history of one which bæing hurt, was foure dayes without the fæling of anye pain, and when he did sæ that ther was no inflamation: he wẽt abrode about certain ernest bulines which he had to do, the wether bæing very colde and taried somwhat long: then he returned to his house with great græf and pain, euen to the very nape of his neck. Then Galen bæing called after that he did sæ the pain that the Patient was in: made fomentation with hot Oil all about the pained place, and applyed great quantitie of wul moistned in Oil, and the liquid medicins made with Euphorbium and Castorum, and by this meanes the paine was eased, and after that he had slept: all the accidents did cease.

An history to proue, that al cold is contrary to ỹ woũds of Nerues.

Therfore it is very profitable to applye the Wul very warme, and so continew it whether it be applyed with Oile, or Oile and Vinagre, which may wel be don, if you apply also vpon it dry

Wul

Wul.

And if it be in the Winter: the patient must kæp his house vntill the fift or sixth day of his greef. For if he be frée frō inflammation vntill the seuenth day, and that he feel no maner of pain or greef then he is without daunger.

Also you shall kæp in memory that in this maner of cure, colde Dile & astringent is contrary. But there must be vsed the suttlest Dile that may be gotten, as very olde Dile, for lack of thee medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Vinagre, or other such proper medicine: Galen doth teach to take in their rowme, Propolis bæing very new, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or els of the iuce of Tithimall, with newe Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Dile with Leuen, dissolued in very sharp Vinagre, and the Dile must be very olde.

The flours for to make Cataplasmus.

The Floures that are tobe vsed to make Pultasis or Cataplasemus of: are Farina, Fabarū, Orobi, id est erui Lolii, Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorum polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus bæ not onely good in boisterous people: but also to all others, whether there be any inflamation or no.

For

For lack of these afore said medicins you may vse these Cataplasmus following, that is to say Propolis being new, Liquid and fat, and apply it vpon the wound, somtime with Leuen alone and somtimes with bothe, & somtimes with mele of Orobis and Leuen, but the Leuen must be very olde, and contrary wise the Propolis must be new. If it be olde: you must soften it with Dile by the fire, or in the Sun, or els you may vse the iuce of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Vinagre must be very sharp wherwith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicens which may son be had in a redines for lack of others, whiche at necessitie Galen did vse in wouns of Nerues. By this you shall note then that the medicins whiche be applyed in wounds of Nerues, in what maner so euer it be sought tobe actually hot, and for the punctures or prickings of Tēdones, the medicen which is made of Euphorbium and olde Dile, in the fourme of a Liquid cerat is very good and proper.

Medicins which are easy tobe prepared.

And with the said medicin Galen did heale one which was hurt in a tendone, within the space of foure dayes.

Then there was one ỳ (seing the good

succesſe that he had with the Euphorbium and Dile) thought to take an example by the ſaid curation, and did vſe new Euphorbium, wherof did folowe greate heat and pain with coꝛroſion in the Vlcer, in ſo much that he was conſtrained to call Galene to remedy it, the whiche by fomentation of Dil and Vinagre did appeaſe the pain and diminiſh the accidents, wherfoꝛe it doth appeer (as befoꝛe hath bẽ ſaid) that you muſt not neglect to haue the knoweledge of the faculties and kindes of appꝛoued medicins: and of them whiche wil ſoon loſe their ſtrength, from the others which doo kẽpp and maintain long time. Foꝛ Euphorbium is one of theſe kindes ẏ wil loſe his heat very ſoon, which is eaſy (by the coulour) tobe knowen. Foꝛ if it be new it is of an aſhie couloure. But if it be olde it is of a pale oꝛ yelowe colour, & foꝛ that cauſe it is very dꝛy, & wil hardly be diſſolued in new Dil, foꝛ in ẏ mingling it doth dꝛink vp the Dile incontinent, wherefoꝛe to diſſolue it wel: it muſt not be mingled togither with Dile all at one time: but labcured in a moꝛter by little and little foꝛ fear of running togithers.

Note this wel.

Euphorbiũ to knowe whether it be olde oꝛ new.

The maner how to diſſolue the Euphoꝛbium and the nature and quality.

Euphorbium is one of the Simples which

which wil son lose his heate, and doth not kęp long, which is knowen easely only by the colours without tasting of it.

Euphorbium is hot in the iij. degree.

Truely when it is olde, it is not of an Asshye coulour as it is when it is new, but it doth decline toward a pale or yelowish colour, and if it be new: in the tasting of it, it will bee so hot that it wil burn the tung. But if it be olde: you shall fęel no great heate in it. neuertheless, Euphorbiū doth kęp his vertue longer then Tapsia, for Tapsia in i. yęr loseth his strēgth very much & in ij. yęrs loseth his strēgth vtterly & is good for nothing. But Euphorbiū if he be good when he is new, ỹ is to say if he be hot & burning as afore said: he wil last thręe yęres, somtimes foure yęres & to the fifth, but the he doth vi. lose all his force & strength.

For which cause Galen did vse often times olde Dile without war, for be cause that the Euphorbium was of fiue or six yęres of age. So that the vse of the Euphorbium cannot be comprehended by waight, for when it is new: ye must put twise so much Dile, and thręe times so much War, and if it be olde, the more Dile shalbe put to it and the lesse War.

Wherfore if you will make the for-

said medicament in fourme of a Liquid cerat: you shall put foure times so muche Dile as War. But if you wil make it in fourme of a Plaister: you shall putt therto as much Dile as War, and principally if the War be olde and dry. For if the War be new: you shall not need so much Dile, and lesse in Summer then in Winter.

The maner how to vse the Euphorbium whether it be olde or new

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say a Cerat or Citroene, you shall take of the best war, liquid it in Dile, then ad to the vi parte of Euphorbium, and temper it, as afore said, or els as foloweth.

Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas. i. war, drach. 6. Dile, drach. 5. or 6. And for because that the War is not so cleauing and viscus as Rosin or Pitch is: ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, Pich or Rosin, or of bothe, and then ye shall not need so much Dile as you should haue don, if it had been made onely with War. And this is to be noted that you ought to haue a diligent regarde to the moisture or drynes of the Rosins, for you haue some more dryer then other some, and others again be more liquid. Of the dryest of these kindes

The qualities and differences of Rosins.

kindes is that whiche some call Fricta, and others Colophonia. After the same kinde doth folow, that which is brought in erthen pots, which is vnclarified, and when it is clarified: it is like the fore named Fricta.

There is an other kinde which is called Pityinon phisema, that is to say German Pich which is more dryer then the other two aforsaid, the which Galen did iudge not tobe vsed in this cure because of his vnclænes but did vse the (afore said) Fricta.

The quallitie and facultyes of Rosins according to their degres

Ther be diuers kindes of these (as before hath bæn said) of the which some wil remain more liquid thē other some, for the Turpentine wil remain moste liquid, the other doth sonn dry, as Strobolina and Abiotina, and of these two, the hottest is Strobolina, and next vnto them in heat: is Turpentine.

As for the Rosin of Cipres I dow not reken, for Galene neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to Narues, because it is astringant. The best and principall of all these kindes of Rosins: is Turpentine not for his heat, for Strobolina and Abietina (as before hath bæn said) are hotter.

The Turpentine is the moste principall of all Rosins.

The

The whiche Turpentine Galene did vſe by erperiments, the great vtilitie that was in it to mundify, to reſolue, and to drawe, and is very comfortable to the Nerues: witneſſes alſo therunto Dioſcorides and Anabarzeus.

And when you wil haue the Cerat very cleauing: you ſhall put to the more Roſin (as is afore ſaid) and mix it according with the Dile and wax.

The Emplaiſter which Galen did vſe.

YOu ſhall take of Turpentine, and put therto thrée times ſo much wax. Then ad to them the ry. parte of Euphorbium, if you knowe not whether the Euphorbiū be exactly hot or no: you muſt prœue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye ſhall ſtrike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vpon the thigh or arme, and there let it remain for a certain time, and if you perceiue that it doth ſomewhat warme: then is the midicine temperat, and if it do cauſe no maner of ſenſible heat, or els that he giue more feruent heat then he ought: it is certain ỳ the medicine is either to weke or to ſtrong. The heat may be diminiſhed by adding the more of Dyl

Note this wel.

and

and war, and also it may be augmented by adding to of the Euphorbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicins, the Propolis is ỹ best and most conueniable amõg all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought tobe new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outwarde parte, the thick vapours, and superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with War, onely to giue thicknes and forme to plaisters, and are not so conueniable in this curation as Propolis is.

The vtility and cõmodite of Propolis.

Therfore you shall note that in tender & soft complexions: ỹ medicins ought not tobe so strong, as in strong & boisterous complections. For ỹ Cerat which is mingled with olde Oile is very conueniable in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so it be olde, for the older it is the better, because it doth bothe resolue and attract more then new, moreouer Sulphur Viuum is very good in these afore said compositiõs, and it may be vsed with Tetrapharmacũ. Also Aphronitrum may be vsed and Beronictum litrum, so that it be not grauely, which may also be mingled with Tetrapharmacum.

Arsenicum wich is called in the Attique

Quenched Lime.

tique tung, Aremicum, bæing mingled with Tetrapharmacū is profitable, and for lack of theſe you ſhall vſe Sandaracha as of Lime quenched and vnquenched, waſhed & vnwaſhed. But there muſt be leſſe of the vnwaſhed then of that which is waſhed: for becauſe that it is more ſharper then that which is vnwaſhed.

Metalla lotione et adnſtione fuit initiora.

Now then to haue the perfit knowe-ledge to heale wounds of Nerues, it is needful to knowe the end and intention of the cure, likewiſe the faculte of ſimple medicines the which in this cure ought to draw and reſolue without exceſſiue heat and without great ſharpnes or by-ting. And likewiſe it is needful to know and vnderſtand perfectly the Anathomye. And the nature and complexion of the members of the body, and perfectly to vnderſtand the difference betwæn the Tendones membranes & ligamentz for when occaſion ſhall ſerue to ſtich any wound: you muſt not touch the tēdones, for the Tendones and the muſcles haue coniuncion togithers, therfore when the muſcles be ſeperated: there muſt be very good hēd taken in ỹ ſtitching of them, leſt you cauſe pain, for if they do indure any pain: it cauſeth conuulſion, and

This ought tobe knowē in the cure of Nerues.

Note.

then

then afterwarde turneth to putrifaction, and so all the partes there abouts doth suffer the like accidents, yet neuertheleſſe the muſculous fleſh may wel be ſtitched as ſhalbe hereafter ſaid. Therfore to haue perfit knoweledge of the Tendons, this is to be vnderſtanded, that therbe two kindes: that is to ſay, the one round like vnto a corde, for which cauſe the ancient writers haue ſo called them: the others be flat like vnto membranes, wherof ſome paſſe along by the thighe nèer vnto the knæ. Alſo they are within the palmes of the hands and the ſoules of the fæt.

Of tendõs their kinde formes & ſituations

Now we wil return to the matter, in woũds of Nerues you muſt not make fomentation with hot water, as the Phiſitions before Galenes time did: nor yet vſe Cataplaſmus made wt wheat meal, and boyled with Hidrelæum. for Galen made onely fomentation with Oile, and the medicines aforſaid, by which meanes he healed many. And beeing but of the age of xxviij. yeres, at whiche time hée came from Alexandria into his owe contrey, did inuent and deuiſe the maner to cure the wounds of Nerues: and ſince that time hath don many goodly cures,

A note of Galen.

by the method and medicines aforeſaid. And now for an example marke this hiſtory which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there was a certain Captain of war, the whiche had a wound in his thigh, tranſuerſales, the whiche wound was of a greate depth, that the one ſide was drawen vpwarde & the other downwarde towarde the knee, & for to heale the ſaid wound: Galen did not dout to ſtich it in the muſculous partes. Neuertheleſſe he gaue good reſpect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew that the muſcles might well be ſtitched without daunger and not the tendones, albeit that ſome ancient Phiſitions do ſtich but onely the vpper lips of the ſkin, though the wound be neuer ſo deep, for they did fear to ſtich ỹ muſcles. and there were others whiche would ſtich the fleſhey parts of the muſcles, but they were of the vpper parte of the woũd and not in the depth.

Wherfore when there did chaunce any deep wound being tranſuerſales: he did boldely ſtitch the muſculous partes. As for the other woundꝭ made according to the length of the member: it is not needful to ſtitch them, for with good an

conuenient

conuenient rowling the musculous parts may wel be agglutinated.

Therfore they which be ignorant in the Anothomy, do fear to stich the membranes with the muscles, but Galen beeing learned in that matter, did stiche them safely & without danger, although that the large Tendones are muche like the membranes, yet for all that, there is difference, for the Tendones be more hard and of a grocer substance, then the said membranes be. Except it be in the muscles of Abdomen, which the Prince Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in ỹ place they be very tender and suttle, as the membranes be in all points, except it be in the straight muscles.

The differēce betwen the tendōs and membranes.

By this it appæreth that the iij. parte of Phisick which the grækes call Chirurgia that is to say, the which is exercised by handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that is to say by medicines as to ỹ Apothecary. Diaitetice, by regiment of the life, haue nēd one of the other: wherfore he whiche doth take vpon him this profession: ought exactly to be exercised in thele iij.

After that he first hath had the perfet knoweledge of the Theorick, that is to say speculatiue, in the whiche is taught

Note this place wel.

the method to cure by reaſons and Demonſtrations, and if he be ignorant in any of theſe: he is not worthy to be called a good Chirurgion, and ſhall neuer be able to doo any thing, which ſhalbe to the profit or eaſement of his Patients.

The compoſition of medicines for wounds of the Nerues made of metalles.

Amongſt the metalls you muſt auoid them which are aſtringant, and principally in the prickings of the Sinewes.

The ſubſtance of metalls.

But the abſterſiues, as Aeris ſquama, & others are profitable. And this muſt be noted ỹ all metalls are partly of a groce and terrene ſubſtãce, becauſe that there doth contain in them, much earthy nature, wherfore they doo require to be prepared, to the end that they may be more ſuttle. One way to prepare them is this.

To prepare the metals.

Firſt the ſaid metalls ought to be laboured in a morter, onely with very ſtrong Vinagre, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be ſo laboured very long.

Ther be ſome of the ſaid metalls that will

wil not wel be beaten, although they be very long labored. Neuertheleſſe they may eaſely be diſſolued as Chalcitis, miſy and ſuch like, but others may be beaten and reduſed into poulder, as Aeris Squama and ſuch others. And this you ſhall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt: they haue leſſe ſharpnes in thē, wherfore the greater quantitie may be occupyed when any medicine is made.

The Paſtils or Trocis of Andronis Polidas and Pacion, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of Sinews, ſo that they be diſſolued in Sapa as they ought. Excellent paſtils.

Sapa is made of Muſt, that is to ſay ſodden Wine, but the ſaid Muſt ought to be made of ſweet Raiſons, and not of ſower, which are Abſterſiues and of the latter running of the Tub, the whiche wine muſt be boyled vnto the conſumption of the half, and with the ſaid Wine the Paſtils may be diſſolued, to be apply ed vnto the Nerues which lye bare. But when you vſe them, you ſhall take that kinde of Polidas, for they be moſte temperate, and principally in thoſe bodyes which are temperate & tender, in which bodyes all ỹ kindes of Paſtils ought not Sapa and wherof it is made.

to

tobe vsed, but medicins according, which we haue al redy spoken of, and wil speak héerafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in thrée things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exersises, as they whiche woork much, or liue idlely. Wherfore it foloweth that no medicine can bee conuenient, in all bodyes. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines, the one strong: and the other weke, and then when necessitie dooth require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

A method worthy tobe noted.

According to the temperature of the body ye midiciue ought tobe compounded, prepared and applyed.

¶Medicins for strong and boisterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte. 3. Misyos crudi partes. 2. Chalciteos cruda parte. 1. Ceræ parte. 12. At the beginning when Galene prepared this medicament: héé did put to it Arsenicon, and after that when he sawe that it was superfluous: he left it out.

¶Medicine for delicate and tender complexions.

Rec.

Rec. Misyos combusti, Chalcitidis vsti ana, parte. 1. Aeris squamæ partes. 4. Ceræ, parte. 18.

Medicin for mean complectiõs whiche Galen did often vse.

Rec. Misyos vsti, Chalcities vstæ, Erugini vstæ ana, parte. 1. Aeris squamæ part. 3. Ceræ, part. 5.

For to make these medicines, the quantitie of the Dile ought to exceed the quantitie of the Wax, as if there be viij. vnces of Wax, you shall put xy. vnces of Dile (which is a pound). and the Dile must be like the Dile of Sauen, that is to say, of a suttle substance, and not astringant, and the olde Dile is best. Where fore new Dil which the Greeks call Homotribes, is neither good nor conuenient.

Note that Galenes pound is but xii. vnces.

After that the metalles haue bene wel beaten long time with Vinagre: you shall ad to of Thus, but it must be white and good, then again you shall beat it with the metalls, before ỹ you ad to the Cerot, but the quantitie of ỹ Thus shal be the half of the medicins, for to make the medicine in a meane temperature. And if you wil make it more weak: you shall

ſhall ad to moze then the halfe of Thus.

And if you wil haue the medicin moze ſharper: you ſhall not put to the halfe of Thus in the foꝛſaid medicine. It is expe dient that ye mingle ſome Roſin wᵗ the Wax and Oil, neuertheleſſe you ought to conſider, that if you doo put to it Stro bolina, that ẏ medicin wilbe moze ſtron ger and ſharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine: the medicin wilbe moze ſofter and meane in ſharpnes, and if you wil haue it betwẽ bothe: you ſhall put to it Abietine oꝛ Beniamin larix, which is one of the moiſteſt Roſins, and is of ſubſtance like vnto liquid Pich, whiche ſome merchants and Factoꝛs ſel foꝛ Te rebenthine, to them that knowe it not, noꝛ can diſcerne the one from the other.

The facul tie and qua litie of Larix.

Yet not withſtanding there is great difference which may be eaſely kowen by the taſte and by the ſharp ſmel which he hath moze then Terebenthine, neuer theleſſe their ſtrength doth not differ much.

Wherfoꝛe if you wil make your medi cine in foꝛme of an Emplaſter: you ſhall mingle with your Wax, the vi. parte of the ſaid Roſin, which is foꝛ a pound of wax: v. vnces of Roſin, and if it be liquid

and

and fat, half an vnce shall suffise. And when you wil not make the medicin in forme of an implaister: you may leaue out the said Rosin, but you may ad to of Galbanum sōtimes asmuch as of Thus according as need doth require. For when you put to asmuch Galbanum as Thus: the medicament is the gentilier, and when you will haue it more stronger: you shall put to it but half so muche Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser waight or quantitie, as if there be iiij. dragmes of Thus, and iiij. drams of Galbanum: the medicine shalbe the more mitigatiue and gentle. But if you put to but v. drams of Galbanum: the medicine wilbe somewhat stronger. Wherfore in sensible and tender bodyes or Cacochime it is expedient to haue the medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. Then when you wil make your medicine tobe applyed to the Neruе beeing bare or discouered: you shall not put in so much Galbanum for fear of causing pain, for the Sinews beeing bare may not abide any strong medicine.

This is ment because the Galbanū is more liquid then the Thus.

Among the simples, Vinagre is sharp and very painful, and for that cause Oil

is applyed with it, and alſo ſometimes Galbanum, and for lack of Galbanum: you may take ſuch greaces that are of fine & ſuttle ſubſtãce, as of wilde beaſts, that is to ſay, of Lions, wilde Boares, Leopards or Beares.

The choiſe of the beſt greaces.

Likewiſe of flying foules, as of wilde Ducks and ſuch other like, in their ſted you may take of Cocks, Hennes or Chikens, but this is tobe noted that the greaces of wilde flying fowles and whiche dwelle abrode in the fœlds, are better then of them whiche be nouriſhed about the houſes, for thoſe whiche be nouriſhed within or about any houſes: are more heauy, and their fat is of a more groſe ſubſtance and more moiſt, for becauſe that they are ſhut vp, & haue no ſcope to flye or run as the others dw, for the exerciſe & ſtirring of their bodyes doth lighten and make fine their groſe humours.

Note this for they which doo not exerciſe the body doth engender humors groſe and colde and vndiſgeſted

When you wil haue your medicin of the thicknes of a Cerot: thẽ muſt be added to the third or fourth parte of Wax, or if the greace be very moiſt: you may put to the one half of Wax, and ſo after ſuch ſort as ſhalbe thought good, but if the greace be mene betwẽn bothe, that is to ſay neither to dry nor to moiſt: you

ſhall

shall ad to the third part of wax, the whiche Cerot shalbe profitable for many purposes, and is called Diasteaton, that is to say made with Talow and greace.

¶The Medicine which is called Dieuphorbium.

WE haue spoken heertofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sorte it wil kæp, & how in time he loseth his strēgth and how he must be knowen by his coulour and substāce. Now we wil intreat of the medicines whiche are compounded with the said Euphorbium, and is made as foloweth.

Rec. Euphorbii, parte, 1. Ceræ partes 3. Olei, partes, 4.

To the composition of this medicine the wax ought to be triple, that is to say, iij. times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oile the fourth part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The vse of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerues, and especially when it is feared ỳ the wound wil close vp, therfore it is necessary to haue a

The vertue of this medicine.

respect to the strēgh of ỹ medicin, for if it be to weke ỹ quātity of Euphorbiū may be augmented, somtimes there may be added to the half of Euphorbium, & somtimes asmuch as of wax or more. Namely if the Euphorbiū be olde, for it must be according to the strength of the patient. But if the medicine be to strong: you may weaken it by adding to of some Oil, or els to make an other more weaker according to the forme and maner a forsaid. And if you wil knowe whē the medicine is to strong: you shall marke these signes that folow, that is to wit, if the Patient fæleth great heat with Erosion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking pain bee more raised vp then it ought to be, or if the side of ỹ said prick haue any inflamation.

Signes for to knowe whether that the medicine be to strong.

Therfore for to chuse apt and conuenient medicins: it is nædful to make the composition in the which there is put iij. times so much wax as new Euphorbium, the whiche is more stronger then the other. If there be v. times so muche Wax: the cōpositiō shalbe more weke and gentle. And if there be iiij. times so much wax: the composition shalbe mene betwēn

betwéen bothe. And if you wil haue your Unguents such as the Phisitions call Acopa, that is to say taking away of werines or pain: you shall put to iiij. times so much Dile as Wax. But if you wil haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot: you shall put to double of Dile to the Wax and if the Wax be dry: you shall put to of Dile ij. partes and a half, whiche is to say, for one pound of Wax, ij. pound and a half of Dile. And if you wil make it plaister wise: there must be added as much Wax as Dil, namely if the weather be temperat. And if the wax be to olde and dry, and that the weather be colde: there must be somwhat more Dil then wax. But if the wax be new and moist, and the weather hot: there must be somwhat more Wax then Dile, that is to say, for one pound of wax: xij. unces of Dile, & in the composition of the medicine, for the better mingling of the Dile and Wax togither: you shall ad to some Rosin and principally of Terebenthine or in sted Colophonia, and if you do ad asmuch of it as of Wax: the Pich doth make the consistance of the Cerot, and note, that which is most liquidest: is the best, euen in like sorte as of the Rosins

Without labour.

Unguentū Acopa.

sins. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is thee new Terebenthine: it shall suffise too put in the third parte, in respect of thee Wax.

When Galen did compound any medicine, wherin is Rosin and wax, it is too be vnderstanded that hee ment not that which was dry and olde: but such kindess of Rosin and Wax that were of a mene substance, for els being mingled with the others wil sone dry and lose their strength, and that for two causes. Thee first by the intemperature of heat of thee weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis: it is no other thing but white Wax, and it is more conueniable in plaisters and Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galene doth account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is mosse conueni-ent of all the Rosins in the fore said plaisters and Cerots.

¶ Medicines made of Simples which wil dissolue.

THese Simples which folowe are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and whereof Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may

be boiled with moist things as with wa ter, Wine and Vinagre.

The simples, which are these that followe, Propolis, Mar, Rosin, Ladanum and Seuum, that is to say, Talowe, and Galbanum, whiche must be prepared in a double vessel cõmonly called Balneum Mariæ, whiche is asmuch to say, in putting of the forsaid simples within some vessel, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water vpon the fire. There are also simples ỹ wil aswel dissolue without fire as with fire, in moist things as Gutta Ammoniaci, ỹ licour of Sagapeni, Panacis, Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte. I

You ought to take good hæd that your Propolis be neither dry nor olde, but for lack of the other: you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in waight and the other Simples must be new and liquid.

¶ A nother of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta 1. Picis. 1. pound. Oppoponacis 4. vnces, the Pitch must be boyled with the Vinagre. Et fiat.

These

The vſe and faculti of theſe medicines.

Theſe medicins afore named are good in punctures of Nerues, and for biting of mad Dogs, and principally for a wounde made by any venemous beaſt, by the reaſon that they are percing, and do keep the ſides of the wound from ſhutting together by the whiche meanes the venime which lyeth within: ſhall the more eaſely be drawen out. But for becauſe that the ſaid medicines are ſtrong: you muſt vſe them in ſtrong & boiſterous bodyes..

And if the ſaid diſeaſes, do chaunce in tender and delicate people, as wome and little Children: then they muſt be liquified with ſome kinde of Dil, or reſolutiue Unguent, namely Amaricum and Opopobalſamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in ſted of theſe Suſinum and Ciprinum, or if theſe be not to be had: you ſhall take Dil. Or if it be in Alexandria, you ſhall take Oleum rocinum and Rhaphaninum, for ſurely there is abundance of this aforeſaid in Alexandria, & alſo through all Egipt. But there is not tobe found Oleum ſinapinum but with great dificultie, the which Dile it be put in the afore ſaid medicament: there is no dout but that it will be much more

ſtrong

stronger and better to kéep open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicin withall: you may take Sagapenum dissolued in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, béeing very olde so that they be sharp, and of a suttle substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox or els of wilde Ducks.

The greaces which are moste requisite in this medicine

Or els these greaces following béeing very olde, of a Bul or of a Gote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be: the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the whiche is more soft and moist then all the aforesaid. And of the like nature is Wine and Vinagre and Mary, but of all Maryes: the best is the mary of a Hart, or of a Calf. Of these aforesaid medicines Galene doth counsail to haue in a redinesse, the whiche he did alwaies vse in punctures of Nerues, wherwith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

For because that Pigions dung is sharp: it must be vsed in the stead of Euphorbium, neuertheless it is of a more suttle substance thē Euphorbium, wherfore it is more conuenīēt in strong

and boisterous people, as rusticall bodyes dyred with labours, Galen sometimes did mingle metalls togithers beaten in Vinagre in the forme (as before hath bẽn said) and by that meanes the medicine was made more sharp, euen as though he had put in Verdegrece.

¶ Of Medicines called Diabotanum, that is to say, made of herbes.

GAlen the interpreter of Phisick and lerned in all things: would omit nothing whiche did appertain to the curation of woũds of Nerues, for whiche cause he hath taught diuers maners of curations, to the end that if the one should faile: they should haue others at all times when nẽd required, and also when vpon the suddaine a Chirurgian is called to visit any Patients, wheras the Simples requisit cannot be gotten, therfore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to compoũd medicins for woũds of Nerues with hearbes in stead of the metalls aforesaid.

First the said Galen did compound medicines

medicines for wounded Nerues of those herbes which were of a suttle substance, that is to wit of Dictamus, Amaracus, and Malus terræ whiche is Aristolochiæ, moreouer he did make some in the which he did put in Marou amaricum, which is Margerum, Polium argemonæ, whiche is called Aigrimony, Chamapitis id est vina artetica centaurium Radicis omnium, Aristolochiarum, Draconculi, Ficus agrestis, Brionia, Althea, Iridis, Acori mei, Asari phoud est Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All the which herbes and rots afore named Galen hath written and declared in his Boks of Simples. And this you shall note, that because they haue a bitterish tast without abstersion or immoderate sharpnes: they are cõuenient in wounds of Nerues, and how they ought tobe vsed marke this that foloweth.

Herbs and roots for the composition of medicines.

First they must be dryed, then stamped and beaten very fine, then searced through a fine searce. For if it be of a grose substance: it is not conuenient in wounds of Nerues, which doth require the mosse suttle and finest that may be, (as before hath been said) then after that these hearbes and Rotes be finely pou-

The maner for to compound medicins with the said herbes.

dred: they muſt be mingled with Wax and Oyle, in ſuche ſort as we haue ſaid of Euphorbium.

Compoſitiõs for woũds of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Politeleis, that is to ſay ſumpteous.

IT is not onely profitable to haue the knowledge to compound medicins of the ſimples aforeſaid: but others ſumpteous & of great price, for although ỹ they be but ſeldom vſed, yet neuerthleſſe it fortuneth ſomtimes, that if you haue a great number of medicines: you ſhal ſcant pleaſe the Patient, for he wil haue them made of ſuch Simples as are very ſumptuous. As for an example Galen maketh mention of a very rich man whiche he doth not name, in his firſt Book of the knowledge of the iudgement of the pulſe, and this third Book. The which rich man did by all the menes poſſible he could, appæue to heale a maligne Vlcer vpon one of his ſeruants, then when he did ſee that he could not heale it: he did commit it into Galens hands, and after that he perceiued

ued that Galen had healed it: he did desire him to giue him the receipt of the medicine wherwith he did heal his soze said seruant. The said rich man did not consider that there are many kindes of maligne Vlcers: but thought with one medicine to heale all maner of vlcers, yet neuertheleſſe Galen did giue to him the foresaid receipt. But when he had the compoſition: he said go thy waies and giue thy receipt to beggers, and let me haue an other moze coſtlyer and of richer Simples.

An history of a cure which Galen did on a maligne Vlcer.

And also at a nother time when hée could not heale a Childe that had a certain infirmitie about his eare (with his owne medicine whiche he vsed without method) did send him to Galen, and afterwards he met with one by chaunce, of whome hee did vnderſtand that the said Childe was healed: he was very desirous to knowe what maner of medicin Galen vsed.

Then considering that he had séen many that haue bæn wounded, bothe in Nerues and other places, and hauing their fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrary wise he did vnder-

ſtand

An excellēt method to cure woūds of Nerues.

ſtand that none of them whiche Galene did dreſſe dyed, nor were in daunger of death, but that ſpædyly did help them: he demaunded the receipt of ſame maner of ſumptuous or odoriferous Unguent for wounds of Nerues, then Galene did giue to him many receipts faithfully diſpenſed, with the whiche hee healed many that had wounds in the Nerues, for the which he gaue Galen great prayſe, and gaue him moſte harty thanks for giuing of thē ſo liberally, for whiche cauſe he did preſent Galen with a preſent, the receipts which he gaue him were theſe that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Mary, ana drach. 40.

Certainly theſe Simples are odoriferous and ſuttle, hee would not put in Amaracum, becauſe it had not a good ſmel, alſo at Rome it was very hard to be found, as of Marum. You muſt beate theſe Simples very fine and ſerce them as before hath bæn ſaid, and then temper them with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalſame, and Tyrrheniques Wax, which Cerot is made of viij. parts of Wax, and x. parts of Oppobalſame.

Thee

¶ The compoſition of the receipt is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalſame, parter. 10. ad to of the beſt Turpentine parte 1. the Terebenthine is added to in the end, and if you wil haue the medicine cleauing, and of a reſonable ſorme: you may ad to alſo of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen did vſe the Cerot which the Græks call Mirepſice, & the Unguents whiche the Romains call Vnguentum ſpicatum, and Phuliatum, in adding to the ry. part of Pompholigoes waſhed, which muſt be prepared with Terrhenique, Mar, and burnt Nardus in a double veſſell, which is vulgarly called Balneum mariæ, and all Unguents ought tobe prepared after the like ſorte.

The maner to prepare Unguents.

In punctures of Nerues the moſte ſharpeſt medicines are moſte conuenient becauſe they kæp the wound open, but in wounds of nerues diſcouered, it is conuenient to vſe medicines whiche haue a mene aſtrictiõ with reſolute vertue, and without biting, as Amomum, ſpicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

A note of punctures and woũds of Nerues diſcouered.

The

The composition of Medicines by other Phisitions which Galen maketh mention of.

THere was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerues, nevertheleſſe ſome haue ſince his time, but without diſtinction and good order. Among other a Phiſition of his time did prepare one as followeth.

Rec. Ceræ 6, vnces. Olei. vnces. 9. Myſeos vnces. 6. Chalcitidis. drach. 11. Aeris ſquama. vnces 2. and a half. Thuris half an vnce. Galbani 1. vnce.

The Simples which may be liquified, that is to ſay, the Way and the Galbanum after that they be reſolued you ſhall mix them with the mettalls first beeing beaten very fine with ſtrong Vinagre. Galene neuer knew the Author of this compoſition, and ſaith that he neuer found it neither in Aſclepiades Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Phiſitions did compound good medicins

Another of Adromachus.

The whiche is good as Asclepiades doth write for wounds in Nerues and Muscles, contusions and gallings, and for any member beeing broken, there may be made with it also Collires, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good remedye for pain of the hed and for all greefs.

Rec, Argenti spuma, Ceræ ana drach 144. Ammoniaci drach. 72. Terebenthine drach. 36. Lanœ succidæ combustæ drach. 12. Aeris squamme, Thuris, Aristolochiæ ana drach, 8. Olei ricini hemi. 3. Alius. 18

The maner to prepare it is thus. First you shall boil the Dile and the Litarge togither, after that ad to the Wax and the Turpentine, and when it hath boyled till it come to a resonable consistance: you shall ad to Ammoniacum. Note that this medicine is not conueniable in punctures of Nerues: for because it is astringant. Neuertheless it may be vsed where the Nerues and tendones be discouered. And if there be any inflamation: it must be liquified with Dile of Roses, and if there be none: it may be liquified with olde Dil, Recinum chamamelium The facultie and vsages of this medicine.

mamelium and others which are for ſoft and tender bodyes, and for the ſtrong and boiſterous: you ſhall vſe ſtrong Diles as Oleum radicis, Ficus, Aggreſtis, Brionię, Aſari, Dracunculi, Ariſtolochiæ and Panacis, but the Ariſtolochia and Panacis ar more ſtrong then the others.

Another compoſed by Claudius Philoxenus Chirurgion for the foreſaid græfs.

Rec. Argenti ſpumæ, Ceræ ana drach. 160, Ammoniaci, drach. 80. Propoleos drach 40. Terebenthine, Reſine, Siccę, Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach. 16. Lanæ ſuccide, cõbuſtæ, Squamæ Stomomatis, ana, drach. 8. Oppoponacis dra. 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

Aliud. 18.

A reddiſh medicine of Halicus.

Rec. Argenti ſpumæ, Cerę ana. drach. 100, Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Minii Cinoptici, ana drach. 8. Olei ſexta. 1.

Aliud. 100

The vtilitie of this Emplaiſter

This implaiſter is good in grene wounds, and for wounds of the Nerues, and for Vlcers of the eyes, whiche bee hard to cicatrice. And to reſolue all hard-

nes

nes and principally of the Dugs. It is likewise good for biting of mad Dogs, and for the stinging of Dragons, and the venimouse fish called in Greek Trigon Thalassia, and in Latin Pastinaca Marina. Asclepiades doth write that it is onely for wounds, & maketh no mention for punctures of Nerues although it will serue in bothe.

Another catagmatique medicin composed by Moschion.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam. 1. which is 160. drach. Picis aride drach. 160, Seue vitulinę dra. 160. Resine Terebenthine drach. 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cerę drach. 40. Eruginis oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach 8. Olei ricini hemi 1. Aceti hemi. 1. Licorice cicamini hemi, 1. Picis liquid, ciath. 3.

The manner to boil this Unguent is thus. First you shall boile the Litarge and the Oile togither, then ad to the Calues greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be stirred continually til they be incorporated. thē you shall put to it the Pich, the war and the Turpentine, and consequently the others, which must be boyled in fourme

of an Emplaister, after that you shall ad to the Galbanum, Eruge and Oppoponax, dissolued in Vinagre, then ye shall take the licour of Cicamini, and the liquid Pich, and boil them in another vessel, and when they bee melted togither, and somwhat thick: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire again, til they come to a perfit constitance.

Then you shall let it stepe in white Wine the space of ix. dayes, after you may strike it vpon a linnen cloth to vse as an Emplaister.

The vertues of this Emplaister

This Emplaister is very good in grēn wounds, and for cutting and contusion of Nerues, for a Fracture with a wound and with cōuenient ligature doth cause calles to ingender in bones, it is likewise good in the beginning of an Hidropsye, for contusion of the Testicles, for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the Throte called of the grækes, Bronchocilas, to be brief this is a right excellent medicine.

FINIS.

¶ The curation of wounds of Nerues, Tendons & ioints,

THe cause of solution of continuitie the whole and sound partes in Nerueus places, may chaunce diuers waies, that is to say, by contusions, as blowes with Stones, Staues, Hammers, Clubs, Hargubush, Crossebowes, bitings and such other like. Likewise it may come by sharp and pricking Instruments. As a Bodkin, Speare, Dart, Thorne or venimouse Beast, or such like. Also by cutting with a sword, or Knife. Of the which wounds some be made according to the length of the Tendone, Nerue or Sinew, Membrane or Caule, and others according to ẏ̃ bredth with great incision, and some meane or lesser, of the which hurts these accidents may folow.

As pain, vehement flurion, inflamation, Feuer, losse of reason, Sinope, Apostume, Gangrena, and mortification of the whole parte, and oftẽ times death by reason of the communication and consent

consent that they haue with the Brain and other noble partes.

Moreouer it is to bee vnderstanded, that when the Nerues or Tendones bee but half or little cut, the wound is more daungerous, then if they were cut quite a sunder.

That which couereth the Scul.

And so is it with the Periosten, pericranium and membranes, or because that the portion or parte that is cut doth drawe him self to his beginning, which causeth conuuitions and Cramps, but when they be wholly cut: there folowetth no accidents. Insomuch that they haue no contrarietie when they retire, the which is manifestly sen in the wounds of the head, for where the Pericranium is but half cut: the accidents are more vehement then when it is wholly cut, as we may dayly se by example, when we make incision to apply the Træpan.

And amongst all the hurtes of the Nerues, the prickings bringeth most pernicious and terrible accidents, by reason that the orifice is so small, that the humour cannot issue out, but remaineth within and there gathereth a sharpnes, which pricketh into the Nerues and Tendons, and doth cause them to swel,

and

and by the swelling they are shortned, wherof commeth suche pain, that it causeth most painful cramps, and such other like accidents as before hath been said.

The cure of punctures of the Nerues.

For the curation, there are two things to be considered, that is to say, to appease the pain, and to defend the parte afflicted from flurions and Apostumation: for the accomplishing of the whiche, you shall applye vpon the wound at the beginning a dessiccatiue medicine, of a thin and suttle substance, to the end it may penetrate more easy the botom of the prick, and consume the moisture therin, which other wise wold cause an egre sharpnesse (as afore said) which sharpnes would bring great pain and accidents. Wherfore you shall apply Oil of Turpentine, with a little Aquauitæ wel rectified, or Euphorbium and Sulpher poudred and incorporated togither, and applyed very warme, or els Oile of Vitroel and Aqua vite, and round about the place this Cataplasma folowing.

Rec. Farine hord. & orrob. ana vnces 2, Sirup. acetosi, vnces 3. Flor. Camomil

two

two handfuls. Lixiuii qui ſufficien. fiat Cataplaſma.

If by this order the paine doth not ceaſſe, and that there be any contraction of Nerue: you ſhall apply ſpædily hot ſome thing Oil with lint bæing dipt in it, as well at the botome as the edges of the wound, which muſt be don two or three times at one dreſſing, for by this kinde of Cauterization: you ſhall ceaſſe the pain, by reaſon of the burning of the Oile, the Nerues or Tendons doth loſſe their ſenſible fæling.

Of the wounds of the ioints.

THe wounds of the ioynts are for the moſte parte mortall by reaſon of their deneruations or Tendones and membranes, with the which is mingled Nerues, for the which cauſe they haue greater fæling, for the Nerues bæing mingled with them: cauſeth more paine which pain bringeth this aforeſaid accidents, and eſpecially if they be in the interior partes, as vnder the arme holes the bought of the arme, in ỹ wriſts or in the hammes, or groynes. By reaſon of the great Vaines, Arteryes and Nerues whiche are in thoſe partes, and by the mene

meanes of solution of continuitie, that are in those partes, causeth great pain, flux of blod and other like accidents.

For the ordering of the whiche: you must persever according to the nature of the said accidents, in staying the flux of blod and appeasing the pain asmuch as you can possible, and if the wound be great: you shall stitch it leauing an Orifice in the lower parte therof for to giue issue to the matter, this bæing don: you shall apply this poulder folowing the space of 4. or thræ dayes to preserue the stitches.

Rec. Thuris sanguinis draco. Boli armenici, terræ sigil. ana drach. 2. Aloes, mast. ana drach. 1. fiat puluis subtilis.

The whiche poulder you shall apply vpon the seme, and round about the ioint a defensiue made of the whites of Egges, Oil of Roses, Bol, Mastick and Barly meale. And if you apply any tent: he must be short and not to big, lest hee should cause pain, which tent shalbe applyed with a disgestiue made with the yolk of an Egge, Oil of Roses and a little saffron.

Also if the said wound be little and straight (rather then to fal into these afor

said accidents you shall inlarge it to the end that the humours which be come to the part (by reason of the pain) may haue a large issue.

Moreouer the afflicted part must haue rest and be kept frō colde, and also from medicines which doth relax, soften or moist, but contrary wise they must be astringant and dry as this Cataplasma folowing.

Rec. Furfuris maciris, farinæ hordei,, et fabar. ana vnces. 4. Flor. Camomile Melliloti ana half an handful. Terebent. vnces 3. Mellis communis vnces 2. Olei mirh vnces. 1. Oximel sump.. vel Oxicrat, vel Lixiuij. qui suff. fiat Cataplasme ad formam pultis.

Or els this. Rec. the lyes of wine, wheat Bran, Cipres Nuts, Galles and Terebenthine, with this make a Cataplasma, many suche other like may bee made, but this shall suffise.

For those that be applyed on these parts must restrain, dry and corroborate or strengthen the ioints, this doing you shall ceasse the pain, and kæp the humor from the afflicted parte.

Moreouer, this is to be noted, that neither within the wound nor without, you shal

shall applye any Oilly or greasy medicine, for asmuch as it relareth the substance of the muscles, membranes and Nerues: by the which meanes it doth make the place more apt to receiue defluxions. And also it doth so relax and moysen the woũd, that it is a great hinderance to the consolidation.

Therfore the medicines (which ought to be vsed in this cause) must be desiccatiue and astringant as this that followeth, which is bothe astringant, desiccatiue and glutinatiue.

Rec. Terebint. venic. vnces 2. Aqua vitæ parum. Pul. aloes. Mast. mirh, Bol armene ana. 2. scrupples. And so applyed as nede shall require, or some other good Balme, beeing applied with desiccatiue poulder, so that the poulder be without any sharpnes, and if there come any accidents: it shalbe remedied by medicins contrary to the same, according as nede shall require.

And this is a principall thing to bes loked vnto, that you keep the wound from colde, the which is all togither contrary bothe to wounds and vlcers, by the which menes a great number haue perished as Hippocrates testifieth, saying Hippo. 5. Aphoris. 20

ing that to all vlcers the colde is biting, it hardeneth the skin, it causeth pain and kæpeth wounds from suppuration, (for asmuch as it doth choke ỹ naturall heat, which should bring suppuration) and causeth the place to be euil colored: with shakings, feuers, conuolsions and extentions. So that the excrements which we do auoid is a glitting Musceledge, thin or watrish humor, which doth commonly folow in these kindes of wounds, for because it is a proper humor that floweth out of these woũds, for euery place doth giue his proper humor: as for example the bone bæing broken, the nourishment of them engendreth a Calus.

Now this humor which commõly issueth out of the neruous places, is mixed with colde, which causeth extreme pain, and resisteth ỹ medicins, although they be potentiall hot.

To appease the foresaid pain, and to correct the intemperature of the colde humor: you shall apply warme thinges, not onely potentially: but also actually, as a Bullocks bladder bæing half filled with some resolutiue medicin and warmed, or of Bricks bæing made very hott and then quenched in Wine, and so applyed

plyed about the ioint, and to heat them as often as need shall require.

By this actuall heat, nature is holpen to disgest and resolue the humor contained in the place, and doth strengthen it, for because that the ioynts haue but little heat in them: for the which cause there be few medicins that wil profit, except they be actually hot. Wherfore I wil conclude that the office of the ioints is increased rather of colde then of heat.

For the which cause the Methodicall Chirurgian, must haue a great respect to these wounds, in taking his Iudication of things naturall, not naturall and against nature. And moreouer he must haue the knowledge how to place the wounded ioints, which shalbe shewed heer folowing.

The situation of the wounded Ioint.

This is ment by great woũdes in the ioints.

IF the wound be in the fore parte of the shoulder: you shall lay vnder the arme hole a Boulster and cary your arme in a Towel bearing vp the elbow to the end that you may raise and holde vp the bone, and so to kéep him in his right place, for by this meanes, the glutination and consolidation, shall the better

ter and sooner be don.

And if the wound be in the lower parte, then when you se that nature beginneth to ingender flesh, and that the lips of the wound beginneth to close: you shall haue good respect to cause the Patient often to lift vp and down his arme, for if you dō forslewe this, and that the Cicatrice be once made: the patient shall neuer lift his arme hye, but with great pain.

The situation of the Elbow.

IF the wound be in the ioint of the Elbow, you shall situate the arme in a meane forme, that is to say, neither to straight, nor to muche bowing in, for if the arme be healed in a meane forme: the diseased partie shall haue the vse of it a great deale the better, then otherwise he should haue had if it had bēn to straight or to much bowing in.

The situation of the VVrists.

WHen the wound is in the outward or inward parte of the wrists, or in the ioints of the fingers. The hand and the fingers must be situated half bowing and you shall put within the hand some round

round Ball or compresso, for because that if he kéep his hands and fingers in a straight forme & nothing bowing: they will remain without any office, for because that the action of the hand is to take. Wherfore you shall obserue the forme to the half bowing, and hauing the said forme, he shalbe able some what to help him self, in hãdling of many things as a sword, Pike, Halbart and the bridel of his Horse and suche other like, which is don by the action of the hand.

The situation of the Hip.

IF the wound be in the Hip, you shall vse such order that the Os femar. do not come out of his place, the which may be don by compressours and ligatures, and so to place the Patient vp on his back vntil such time, as it is growen to a perfit Consolidation.

The situation of the Knee.

IF the wound bee in the Joynt of the Knæ, the Leg shall not be kept straight out: but a little bowing, for if he remain straight: the Patient shall go very il, also if it be to much bowing in: it wil be to short.

The

The curation.

The situation of the Foot or Toes.

IF the wound bee in the Joint of the Foot or Toes: the Patient shall kæp them out straight, and not crooked for if they be any thing bowing: the Patient shall neuer go so wel as when they bee straight.

FINIS.

A breef gathering to gither of certain errors which the cõmon Chirurgians vse: very necessary and profitable for all Chirurgians, which are desirous to haue the right method of curing.

The first error which they vse; is touching the dissease called in Latin, Lues Venerea, and in English the French Pocks.

THe errors which be vsed at this present (touching the Venerian dissease) are very great, principally at the beginning, for when it beginneth it appereth in the yard with inflamation, Vlcers and excoriation of the conduict of the Urine, whiche commeth from the neck of the Bladder. And after that commonly foloweth Apostumes of the groynes, with pusshes and suche other like discoloured Pimples according to the infected humor, for the cure of the which, they begin with vehement or strong medicins, as Colocinthis, con-

fection of Hamech or such like. And the next day folowing they open a Vain in the right or left Arme (respecting not that there may folow a Lask of their vehement purgation) and then minister their Unctions and suffumigations whi che is certainly a manifest error.

By the whiche meanes they drawe the infectious blod and humors to the noble partes, and feling the inwarde annoyance of the same: sendeth it to diuers outward partes of the body. The which doth ingēder hard tumors as knots and kernels not easely curable and moste sharp and fretting (rebellions against curation) botches with such other like.

And so by the malitiousnes of the humor: it corrupteth and eateth the bones, with such paines and torments that the powre patients are so afflicted: that they knowe not where to rest, and especially more in the night then in the day. Therfore at this present, I haue thought good according to my little skil: to teach a method for to bring these errors into a perfit order.

At the begining of this contagious disease: you shall first begin this curation by euacuating of the body with gen-

tle

tle Lenitiues, which do bothe cole the boyling rage of the blod: and also make it thinner, in mundifying the blod, this must be used according to the temperature of the body.

The whiche shalbe don after that the body is prepared, to the end that the solutiues may the better work vpon the aforesaid humors. For in this case, nature must rule the Chirurgion, & not the Chirurgian nature. Then after that: it is necessary and profitable to open the Anckle vain, in the right or left fot, according as ỹ Apostume doth appear & if therbe no apostume: according to ỹ discretion of the lerned Chirurgion, this don: you diuert or pul back ỹ aforesaid infecti us humors, frō the principall parts. And vpon ỹ Apostume, you shall apply continually mollifying & drawing medicins, in doing what may be to bring him to suppuration. This Indicatiōs bēing accomplished: you shall vse of the potion made with Ebenum & Guaiacum, prepared according to the temperature of the humors, which shalbe vsed the space of a moneth or there abouts.

And although that some learned men haue an opinion, that the decoction of

Guaiacum ought tobe vsed without any other medicines, yet neuer the lesse it hath bæn found by experience, that the vse of other Simples with it, (bæing fit and agreeing to the diseases) hath a great deale more profited, & bæn found of better effect then if it had bæn ministred alone, for in a compound dissease a Simple remedy is not requisit.

Although that Alphonsus Ferrus hath written to the contrary, the which Alphonsus vseth this decoction of the wood in a maner to all disseases (whose oppinion is not to be followed) which decoction is vsed in Pthisi. etiam si dies placuerit in senio Philippi.

Moreouer they haue greatly erred, which haue set forth the Radix chini bæing a root very deer, vnprofitable, and all togithers without taste, and the greatest error of all is committed among them, which haue brought in vse, the diet of the decoction of Fox træ, whiche is an astringant wood, stinking and an enemy to all the principall partes. And if you wil haue a wood whiche is moste agreeable to the Guaiacum: you shal vse of Fraximus, the which openeth obstructions of the Liuer, of the Pelt and of the

the Rains, for I haue knowen many which by the vse therof haue recouered their helth.

¶ The second error touching the saide dicease vvhen it commeth to suppuration.

When this disease hath bæn once taken in hand and euil handled, either by Ignorance of the Chirurgian or the negligence of the patient: The comon Chirurgians vse commonly new errors, that is, in giuing solutiues without preparing of the euil humors. By the which meanes they take away the best and leaue the worst behinde, wher of ingendreth Nodes, olde and cancard sores, and such like. Then they (as euil or rather wursse) apply their vnctions or suffumigations, before that the vlcers be made clean or the Nodes taken away, and somtimes leaue the bone foule. By the which menes they purchase to them selues both shame and infamy, for with in foure or fiue moneths the vlcers open with great corruption of the bone.

Moreouer they commit an erroure touching the vnction, for they anoint the hed, the Region of the hart, and other noble

ble partes, against all reason. And also all the whole body ouer, which is the occasion of many a mans death.

Therfore to amend these errors (when you see that this dissease is confirmed, and that there are hard Vlcers, hard swellings or Nodes) it is the moste sure st way to mundifye the said Vlcers and to open the Nodes with a cawstick, then you shall make incision in the nodes vnto the corruption of the bone, and then apply Præcipitatum, or els pledgets with Basilicon and Presipitatum mingled togither, this don: you shall take away the corruption of the bone. And then after that you may safely vse your vnctions made with Axungias Gummes, Mineralls, Oiles and Mercury, also if you ad thereto of fine Treacle or Mithridatum, it wil be the better.

You shall anoint the shoulders, the muscles of the back, the Loines, ỹ Hips, the Thighs, the knées, and all the outward members, as Legges and Armes.

But you must take very good héede that you touch not the head, the region of the hart, the Stomack, nor the ridge of the Back. Also yee must haue a good respect to ceasse your anointing, in such

suche order that you bring not to muche accidents to the mouth, wherby the Pacient might vtterly lose the vse bothe of his tung and teeth.

Because that so many ignorant Chirurgians, haue taken vpon them this cure (without either discretion in applying the vnction, or ordering of ỹ patient) I haue thought good to write ỹ, or three words touching the ordering of the Pacient.

When the body is prepared of his humors, with apt and meet medicines, aswel Sirups, Decoctions, purgings, and opening of the Vain according to the disposition of the body: the patient shalbe placed in a place naturally hot or els otherwise made warme, whiche must be free from all colde, hauing the dores, windowes and other open places closely stopt, for the colde aire is very hurtful bothe for the Sinewy parts, and also for the working of medicines, for it wil deminish & hinder the actions therof. And in this case ther are many which commit great errors, which are worthy of reprehencion, for aswel in the winter as in the Summer: they anoint the Patients in great and large Chambers,

wher

where very much ayre entreth.

Wherfore at ỹ beginning of this cure (if the place be not very close & warme) you shall make a Pauilion with Course rings and suche other like round about a fire, by the which meanes you shall keep the colde ayre from the Patient. But if it be possible: it is better to haue a little chamber close and warme, and also continually a pan with Coles in the midst of it.

If it bee so that the Patients be so weke that they cannot abide the heat of the fire, or would be loth to be seen naked (as women or maids) you shall anoint them lying in their beds. First the patient shall put out one Arme, and then the other, and so the rest of the parties shalbe anointed one after an other. And you shall vse the Patients from time to time according to the disease.

The third error is concerning wounds pearcing into the Brest.

It fortuneth often times, that the wounds pearce the holownes of the brest, so that great quantitie of blood doth fall down into the bottome of the same

same, and there doth stay vpon the Diaphragma, also the heuinesse of the said blood oppresseth the Diaphragma, and putrifieth and ingendreth an euill qualtitie. The which putrifaction sending vapours to the hart: causeth a continuall feuer, and commonly death within x. dayes. Of the which the common Chirurgians haue no consideratiō or els by their ignorance they knowe not the cause, and so the Patient is destitute of all help.

Diaphragma is two muscles which go ouerthwart the brest & seperateth the hart frō the Liuer.

Wherfore when you see that the wound perceth into the Thorax or brest you shal take good aduisemēt, in searching out diligently, whether the blood be descended into the lower parte of the Diaphragma, the whiche may bee knowen by the stinking of the breath, and by the relation of the Patient, which doth feele the blood quiuering or shaking inwardly. And also commonly his face wil be of a reddish or bie coulour, by reason of the vapours which assend vp.

And note that at the which side the blood doth moste remaine in lying vpon the same side: the patient shall feel lesse paine then vpon the other, because that the said blood oppresseth the Lungs and the Diaphragma

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to haue a good respect to ỹ signes aboue written, and whilst that the strength of ỹ patient is yet remaining: it shall bee needful to make way for the said blood to be Euacuated, between the fourth & v. rib, a hand breadth or a little more from the Ridge of the back, and your incision knife shall be very sharp, also you shall doo it by little and little very gently in cutting Mesopleuria or ỹ muscles between the ribs, it ought to be doon towarde the lower part of the said muscles, for the vaine whiche nourisheth them and the ligaments which giueth them their mouing and feeling are placed more aboue them belowe.

After that the incision is made: you shall let out the corrupted blod by littlee and little, according to your discretion, and it shall suffise to euacuate euery dressing v. or vi. vnces, this doon: it shalbe very profitabe to vse the wunted potions which you shall finde in the writings of learned practitioners which haue largely written of the said potions, and by this meanes aboue written: I healed foure in one yéer. The whiche Cures, without the aforesaid remedyes: could

neuer

neuer haue bẽ holpen, for the which I giue vnto God moste harty thanks.

¶ The fourth error touching the applications of the Træpans Terebelles, for fractures of the hed.

IN the fractures of the Skul: there are committed great errors touching the applycation of the Træpan, principally when the bone is broken in many partes, for they haue no consideration of the shiuering of the skul, but apply the Trapan, by the which meanes, they presse down the shiuers of the bone vpon the Duramater, & rent or tere it in such order that it bringeth great & greeuous accidents, wherby commonly deth ensueth. Wherfore in this case: you shal haue a good consideration, before that you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if it be possible) in this case to vse other instrumẽts as Eleuatories, Cisers, Lenticulj or such other like, to make way for the bruled matter which depresseth the Duramater, it shalbe ỳ better & lesse danger for the Patient. By this meanes I haue many times forborne the applying of the Træpan, to the profit of my Patients and my good name and esti-

mation.

Moreouer there bee many Ignorant Chirurgians which without consideration apply the Trapan, vpon all partes of the hed as wel vpon the comissures or seames : as other places, whiche is the cause of the death of many Patients.

Wherfore they ought to haue a great consideration, and to be very diligent in this respect, and for to vse their art according to the true method.

The fift error touching the punctures of Nerues.

When it chaunceth that any is hurt by the punctures of Nerues, if hee be not spedily holpen by some cunning and expert Chirurgian : hee is in great danger to fall into conuolsions, which is the occasion of many a mans death which commonly chaunceth to them that be drest by the Ignorant and common Chirurgians, for when they begin the cure : they make fomentation, with hot water, wherein hath bin boyled Mallowes, Violets and such like, then after the fomentation they apply an appeaser of pain, made with the crummes of white Bread being mingled with the yolk

yolke of an Egge, Oil of Camomil and Oil of Roses. The which things are altogither contrary to the Punctures of Nerues.

For asmuch as their application doth moiste so much the Neruous places and retaineth or keepeth in the matter whiche is all redy come to the place, and if there be any apostume it doth augment and encrease him, and causeth the matter to assend vp to the brain, wherby ensueth conuolsion and finally death.

Wherfore to auoide this daunger, and to follow the cure methodically: you shall haue first a regarde to the Euacuation of the body, and if the strength of the patient be good, to vse Flebetonice Reuolsiue or according to the cause of the greef. Then (to take away that whiche is redy conioinct) you shall enlarge the Orofice, to the end that the medicin may the better penetrate to the bottom, and take away the sharpnes of the humor. In this case I haue found very profitable the Oil of Hippiricon prepared in this forme that is to say with Venice Turpentine, and for one vnce of the said Oil, you shall take half a scrupple of Euphorbium, which shalbe applyed very

ry hot with pledgets, & vpon that a Plaister made with Propolis, Gum ammoniack and Wax asmuch as shall suffise. By this meanes the matter (which is drunk into the Nerues or tendons) shalbe drawen out to the outwarde partes.

Also for this intent I haue found profitable Linsed Oile and Euphorbium of eche like muche, with the xx. parte of Sulpher beeing very finely poudred, with Perosin and wax as much as shall suffice to make an Unguent.

This Unguent doth heat moderatly, attract and dissicate and is of a subtil facultie, with the which (by the help of God) the Chirurgians shall get bothe honor and profit.

The sixth error is touching the abuse of the runners about called cutters for the stone and Ruptors.

Among the common Runners about (which vse to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is vsed a great abuse and to be lamented of any christian hart, for vnder this cure of cutting the Hernyes they do miserably take away the stone aswell in the Hernia aquosa or vento sa as in all the rest, the which is vnman-

ly

ly and against the wil of God, and they doo not only vse it in men, but moste of all in little Children, therfore it should be very good for the parents which haue their Children in any maner of wayes troubled with any kinde of Hernies, that before they commit their Children to leese their stones, and some times liues, by any of these that bee Runnagates, (for so may I wel terme them) that they shew them to some learned Chirurgian to the end that he may see what kinde of Hernies they haue, and so to discerne the Aquosa or Ventosa, from Intestinale or Omentales.

For certainly I haue seen Hernies in childrē which came by the relaxation or deuision of ỹ Peretoneū, haue bēn perfitly healed by the apt applying of glutinatiue medicins & such other like, without cutting or taking away of the Testicle. But such is the couetouse desire of these Runners whiche make the parents beleeue that it cannot bee helped without their butcherly cutting, and for to intrap mony, for they be as greedy after it as any liuing thing is after their pray, not hauing the fear of God before their eies, but like greedy gripers catch what they

may

may for the time, and care not what become of them afterwardes, whether they liue or die, wee haue had it by experience of them what harme they haue don bothe by the murdering cruelly and also laming with continual pain, for when they come rushing into England and haue suche a great name at their first comming. But after when their workes be tried and then the proofe of them seen: the people for the most parte are wery of them, and many a fatherlesse childe and widdow which they haue made: may lament the time that euer they knewe them, and many others (which is not a few) bide torment and pain by the dealing with them. I dare affirme they neuer did any cure in this Realme but that there be Englishmen which haue don the like and greater.

Suche is the folish fantasyes of our English nation that if he bee a Straunger: he shall haue more fauourers then an English man, though the Englishmans knowledge do far passe the others as experience therin hath shewed, and this I wil stand to the proof that ther be English men that shall in all things do almuch

asmuch bothe by learning and experiēce as any of them all. Paraduenture you wil obiect and say, that there be Straungers which haue don cures which some English men haue refused/I wil graunt that it may be so, for there bee a great many of vnlearned Chirurgians which take vpon them the art, & lok what they do it is by blinde chaūce, and so through their blindenes some are marred/ wher by after it falls to a straungers chaunce to do it, and then it is giuen out that all the Chirurgiās in London could not do it, and so the whole company is defamed and euil thought of, but I could shewe to the contrary, where the straungers haue left and could not do, English men haue don it diuers times: which if nēd be I can bring the proof and no small sort, whiche to name I will omit til another time more meet. And now to return to the matter, sée how long any of these cut ters do tarry in a place, some a quarter of a yéere, some half, and none scant a yéer, for it wil bee to hot for them: for af ter their beastlines is once knowē: then they must séek a new place, for if they should tary in one place they would bee hated like mad Dogs, & that they knowe

wel inough. Now for because that they shall not deceiue the cõmon people with their fair promises, I wil write all the kindes of Ruptures or burstings and how to knowe euery one of them to the end that if any Chirurgiã which hath not the knowledge, may straight at the first sight knowe what may be don, and also to enforme the parents of the Childreen the trueth of it, & what the Cutter may do in it, for moste commonly they bee so ignorant that they knowe not the one from the other, therfore as I haue said before, it is needfull for the Patients to haue an expert chirurgiã to approue him and see whether hee be able to fulfill that which he promiseth or no. Now I will begin to treat of the kindes of Ruptures and first I wil begin with the deuision of them in generall and then perticulerly.

Of the viij. kindes of Hernies.

THere be eight kindes of Hernies or Ruptures wherof sõe haue their proper names: and the others by similitudes the proper Hernies do moste commonly come by the relaxasiõ or Rupture, of the Pretoneũ, insomuch that the Intestines and Epiplocõ or zirbus doth lose their

naturall place, and of these are vij. kinds, that is Enterocele otherwise called Hernie Intestinale, Epiplocele or Hernie Zirbale, Bubonocele or Hernie Inguinale, the hernies by similitude are whē there is some tumor against nature in the Cods or in some parte of the Groin, without the comming forth of the Intestines or Zirbus, and of these there are v. kindes, the first is called Hernie Aqueuse and of the Græks Hidrocele, the second hernie Charneuse or Sarcocele, the third: Variquese, the fourth Venteuse which is called of ỳ Græks Pneumatocele, ỳ fifth Humorale, whiche shalbe spoken of pertitulerly in order, and first we wil begin with the proper kindes.

Of the hernie Intestinale.

For because that the hernie Intestinale is the moste conuenientest, I wil speake first of it. This kinde is no other then a certain descending down of the Intestines in Scrotum, the cause of the whiche is when the Peretoneum is broken or relaxed in the place wher the Spermatike vessels do passe, which cōs commonly by some vehement strain, as by vehement running, leaping, lifting,

or vehement crying, and such other like, the signes to knowe when the Intestines is descended into Scrotum, is when he lyes, they wil easely be put vp again without any maner trouble, or may bee reduced the patient standing with ones hands, and in the reduling you shall hear a gurguling or noise, & by this you may knowe it from Zirbus because that whē the zirbus is put vp it makes no noise, and also it is not so painfull: the other signes shalbe declared when we come to speak of the hernie Zirbale.

When this kinde is not very farre gone, and that it be not complet: the best way is to cure it by medicines, aswel to be taken inwards: as to be applyed without, that is to say with emplaisters and so by conuenient trussing and boulstering stipt in the Juce of herbes conuenient for Ruptures which are of astringāt and glutinatiue facultie. I haue seen many by these afore said medicines haue bēn perfectly cured, yet neuertheless if for the oldenes of it ỹ it be not tobe cured by these menes: then you must come to the last remedy which is by cutting, for the executing of the whiche I wish all men to chuse an expert workman, and

not

not to truſt to much to theſe runners about, and as for this kinde it may be cut without taking away of the Teſticle.

Of hernie Zirbale.

HErnie Zirbale whiche the Græks do call Epiplocele, is a nother thing then the falling of zirbus (whiche is a grece that coureth the Guts) into Scrotum the which moſte commonly falles within Didimes, but yet ſõtimes by the breaking of the Didimes it falls out, the cauſes alwel inwarde as outwarde are the ſame which cauſe hernie Inteſtinale, for lok how the Peretoneum is broken or relaxed in the other: euen ſo doth it in this, the ſignes are much like alſo, ſauing that it is much more ſofter, for in the touching it handleth like wul, and is alſo leſſe painful, and it is more difficult to put vp thẽ the hernie Inteſtinale, and in the reduſing makes no noiſe, this kinde is leſſe dangerous then the others by reaſon that the pain is leſſe and alſo for becauſe that the excrement is not in it as it is in the hernie Inteſtinale.

Now hẽer is a ſpeciall thing tobe noted in this kinde, which the common cutters do vſe, that is, they do vſe to cut away

way the zirbus whiche is descended within Didime without either tying or cautrising, and so there folowth a flux of blod which hauing no issue but is retained in the belly there doth corrupt whiche causeth most perilous accidents and most commonly the death.

Of the relaxacion of the Peretonium called hernie Inguinale.

HErnie Inguinale is a descending of the Intestines or zirbus into the Groynes, which the Latins cal: Inguina, the which sort doth neuer go further then the Groin, for when the Intestines or zirbus doth passe thorow the Peretoneum: then is it either Intestinale or zirbale, for this kinde is nothing but a relaracion of the Peretoneum. The causes are as of the others aforesaid, and it is easely to be knowen by the roundnes, and it will be more easely reduced then any of the others, you may knowe when the Intestins is descended by noise that it wil make, though not commonly: yet most oftennest as hath been said of Enterocele, but if it be the zirbus it makes no noise, and is much more softer and not so great pain.

Of

Of the kindes of Hernies which be by similitudes or improperly called.

HEretofore we haue spoken of those three kindes of hernie whiche are properly called, now it remains to speak of the fiue kindes whiche are by similitudes, & first we wil begin with the Aquose, whiche is no other thing then a certain watrish tumor of Croton increased by little and little, & for the most part lies betwéen heritroides and ỹ Sperma tike vessels, how beit some times it may be contained betwéen Dartos and heritroides and betwéen Dartos & the Scrotum as many learned men haue written, the signes are, that the Scrotū doth war big by little and little and for the mosse parte without pain, and the tumore is heauy and glistering and hard principally when the Scrotum is filled: it wares in length and doth not return as doth the Intestinale and zirbale but remaines at one stay.

This kinde if that the water, haue long line there and so corrupted the Testicle: it must be taken away.

Of hernie Charneuse.

Hernie

HErnie Charneuse which ẏ Grée̅kꝫ doo cal Sarcocele is a tumoꝛ against nature in ẏ Scrotum which there dooth grow to a certain scireuse flesh, and dooth much resemble the Verequeses oꝛ swelled Vaines, the causes of the which are by the gathering togithers of abũdance of grose humoꝛs, whiche nature cannot rule because of the weaknes, the signes are an vnequable hardenes, and inflation which dooth alwaies remain in the parte that is to say the Dideme, and doth alwaies increace with pain bée̅ing vnequall and not euen, wherefoꝛe Guido saith that this kinde and Vanqueuse ar very dangerous.

Hernie Verequese,

HErnie Verequese is an appée̅rãce of Vaines not accustomed about the Testicles and other partes contayned with in Scrotũ. The causes ar grose humoꝛs gathered togithers as melancolike blood and such like, whiche nature cannot disparce because of wekenesse. The signes are, replecion of the vaines about like to the Twigs of Vines with softnes of the Testicle oꝛ Dideme.

This kinde if it be not very great and far

gone it may be healed by solutiue medicines.

The hernie Ventose.

HErnie Ventose is a tumor of the cods increased of a windines, the cause is of the imbesility or weaknes of the parte, and is knowen by the swelling of the Codes and yard, and glistereth like vnto a slikt paper, which comes sudainly and is round and light, so that there be not another humour adioyned with it,

This is to be cured with Carnificatiues as Oleum nucum, Oleum Anethinum, Costinum &c. and there may be added to of Sæds and hearbes, as Semen, anisi, Carui, Fæniculi, Agnicasti, Ruta, Calaminta, Origani. &c.

Hernie Humorale.

HErnie Humorale is an Apostume contained likwise in the cods whiche is ingendred of humors hot and colde not muche declining from his naturall habite, which may lye betwéen Scrotum and Dartos or betwéen heritroydes and Dartos or onely within heritroydes, as for the causes, signes and curation are

like to other Apostumes.

Now that I haue declared the definition, causes and signes of hernies: it shall not be amisse to expound in few words those parts which must be opened when any of these kindes must be cured by hand by operation, and this is to be noted first, that the Testicles are couered with three Tunicles, the first of them takes his originall of the skin & is called Scrotum or purse, the second which takes his originall of the Peretoneū and is called Dartos, the third whiche is proper to the said Testicle and is called Heritroydes, these two last do not onely couer the Testicles but also the Spermatike vessels, as well they whiche bring the substance where with the Sperme is made which are named Preparans: as thē which bring the Sperme to the neck of the bladder which is called Eiaculatoires or expelling, the which goes vp to Ospubis.

The declaratiō of the waights and mesures vsed in Chirurgery.

HEer gentle Reader I thought good to declare certain waights and mesures for the better vnderstāding of this

book of Galens and all other of his works to the end that yung Studients in this art should haue none occasion of let frō the perfit vnderstanding of it, and first I wil shew you how they were called in ye olde time of the Greeks & also of the Romains and as neer as I can how muche euery one dooth contain according to our measure. And as for the names of ye simples: I thought it good to write them in the Latin as they were, for by the searching of their english names: the Reader shall very much profit, and another cause is that I would not haue euery ignorant asse to be made a Chirurgian by my Book, for they would doo more harme with it then good.

First Mina which ye Greeks call Mna, there are of diuers sortes, for some are Romain others Attique, others Egiptienne, others Alexandrine, but Romains is according to Paulus Aegineta and Galens 16. vnces.

The pound according to the Romains is 12. vnces.

The Attique and Egiptienne is .16. vnces.

The vnce whiche is the 12. parte of a pound is 8. Drams.

Deunx is 11. vnces, which are 264. Scrupples, that is, 2. third partes and 1. fourth parte of a pound.

Dextans is the half and the third part of a pound, that is to say 10. vnces and 240. Scrupples, Vitruuius in his third Booke saith that it is the measure of ten Inches.

Dodrans is the half and one quarter of a pound, which is 230. Scrupples, Vitruuius in his Book afore said doth call Dodrans the measure of 12. Inches.

Bis is 2. third partes which is 8. vnces and 240. Scrupples.

Sextunx is 1. half and 1. twelf parte that is 7. vnces and 168. Scrupples.

Selibra is half a pound or Semis, and 144. Scrupples.

Quincunx is 5. vnces.

Triens is the 3. parte of a pound which is 4. vnces and 120. Scrupples.

Quadrans is the 4. parte of a pound which is 3. vnces and 72. Scrupples.

Sextans is the 6. part of a pound whiche is 2. vnces and 48. Scrupples.

Vncia is to say an vnce whiche is 8. Drams.

Semiuncia is half an vnce.

Denarius or Drachma is the 8. parte

of

of an vnce and is 3. Scrupples which the Grecks call Grammata that is xviij. letters in the Greek, and the vnce hath as many Scrupples as the Greek hath letters.

Scrupple is as it were the beginning of all waights as an introduction and is 2. Oboles, an Oboles is 2. Siliques, and a Silique 2. Chalces, & the Chalces is 8. Graines.

The pound of liquid things as Wine, Oile, and such like, was in Roome measured by a vessel of Yorne whiche had vj. rundels about it, and euery one of them did signifie an vnce, and was called a measured pound, Galen makes mention in his first book De com. medic. secundum genera, in the making of the white plaister.

Amphora of the Italy measure, doth contain 72. pound of Oile, and of Wine 80, and of Yunny 108. the Yunny is the 4. parte more heuyer then is the wine, and the half more then Oile

The Ceranium is of Wine and Vinagre 80. pound, and of Oile 72. pound, and of Yunny 120. pound.

The Vrne is of wine & vinagre 40. l. of Oil 36. l. and of Yunny 60. pound.

The

The Conge is of Wine and Vinagre 10. pound, of Oil 9. pound, and of Vunny 15. pound.

The Sestier is of Wine and Vinagre 1. pound. 8. vnces, of Oil, 1. pound, and of Vunny 2. pound.

The Hemine is of Wine and Vinagre 10. vnces. of Oile. 9. vnces, and of Vunny 1. pound.

The Cotile is of Wine and Vinagre, 10. vnces of Oile 9. vnces, and of Vunny 1. pound.

The Oxibaphus is of Wine and Vinagre 18. Drams, of Oile 18. Drams, and of Vunny 27. Drams.

The Acetabule is of Wine and Vinagre. 18. Drams, of Oile 18. Drams, and of Vunny 27. Drams.

The Ciath is of Wine and Vinagre 12. Drams and 4. Scrupples, of Oile. 18 Drams, and of Vunny 20. Drams.

The Cheme is of wine & Vinagre 3. Drams and one Scrupple and of Oile 3. Drams, and of Vunny 5. Drams.

The end of waights and measures of the auncient writers.

¶ Faults escaped in the Printing.

¶ Note wheras you finde this letter (a) that doth signifie the first side of the leaf, and this letter (b) the second side.

In the first page, read (the third Book of Galen of the compolition of medicines in general). Then in the first page of the Epistle to the Reader the xy. & xvi. lines, for iudications read (indications).

In the 11. leaf a. the xiy. and xiiy. lines read (drachmas) for drachmas, & (Opoponacis) for Apoponax.

In the 14. leaf a. and the xix. line read (the sirth he doth) for he doth vi. lose.

In the 26. leaf a. and the vi. line read, (Maron) for Marou. And in ỹ xy. line of the same read (phouideſt) for phoud eſt

In the 27. leaf a. the xviij. line. red (the childes parẽts did send for Galen) for, did send him to Galen.

In the 30. leaf a. the first line read (Paps or Brests) for, Dugs.

In the 31. leaf a. the iiij. and b. line leue out, the whole and sound partes.

In the 33. leaf b. the xv. line read (Olei mirtiles) for, Olei mirh.

In the 36 leaf a. the iy. line read (bowing for, lowing.

In

In the 38.leaf a.the xvi.line read (no apostume in ỹ groin: then according) for Apostume: according.

In the 41.leaf a the iiij.line read(qualitie)for,qualtitie And in b.the xvij.line (read woūd potions)for,wunted potions Fo. 47.line,6.read,is none other thing.

Gentle Reader I shall most hartely desire thee that if in the reading this work other faults you finde then heer is noted not rashly to cõdemne the Author for assure your self that by his wil none should haue escaped, and though the Printer be neuer so careful, yet in the printing some wil escape. Vale

FINIS.

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